Sec. II-27—52,004—27-10-47.

(1950) Department.

Dept

M/s SERIES.

G.O. NO. 1420 1144

Dated 10—4—1952

Passed
Secy
Supdt

G.O at Page 112-114 cf.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Land Dept — Malnad Areas — re South Kanara Dt Grievances of the People — constitution of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Ka. — ordered

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Abstract:

LAND DEVELOPMENT - Malnad areas in South Kanara Grievances of the people - Constitution of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara Ordered.

Development Department.

G.O.Ms.No.1420. Dated 10th April, 1950.

Read the following:-

1) Joint Memorandum from the Karnataka Malnad Development Society and the South Kanara Land Holders Association, dated 28-10-1949.
2) From the Residents of Uppinangady and Kokkada Circles dated 26-10-1949.
3) From the Board of Revenue, Food Production, Ref: No. No.Z/4550/48-F.P.II, dated 3-11-1949.
4) Letter No.120373-P&D I/49-1 dated 15-3-1950.
5) From Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.,dated 16-3-1950.
6) From Sri M.Shiva Rau, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores Ltd.,Mangalore.
7) From Sri K.J. Ballal, B.A., LL.B., dated 27-3-1950.

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ORDER:

The Karnatak Malnad Development Society, the South Kanara Land Holders Association and others have submitted representations to the Government pointing out the backward conditions existing in the Malnad area of the South Kanara District and suggesting the steps that should be taken to develop the area on right lines. The President, Karnataka Malnad Development Society, has also submitted a representation to the Commissioner, Food Production stressing the imperative need to take short term measures to increase food production and to improve the living conditions in the Malnad area. The Commissioner, Food Production has submitted this representation also to the Government with his remarks.

2. The Government have carefully examined the representations and the suggestions of the Commissioner of Food Production and consider that, apart from what the Government of India intend to do for the entire Malnad area, it is necessary to constitute a Committee called the "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara" to investigate the problems relating to the Malnad area in South Kanara and to suggest the measures required to solve them. His Excellency the Governor of Madras, accordingly directs that a Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara, be constituted with the following members:-

Officials:-

1. The Collector of South Kanara (Chairman)
2. District Forest Officer.
3. District Health Officer.
4. District Agricultural Officer. } South Kanara.
5. District Educational Officer.

Dy Regr Coop Societies Mangalore Vice-Chairman

Non-officials:-

6. Sri M.Shiva Rau, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore.
7. Sri K.J. Ballal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Udipi South Kanara district.
8. Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Vakil, Karkala South Kanara District.

M S Shivarao Vakil Ballal

p.t.o.

3. The Committee will tour the entire Malnad area, examine the following problems among others and submit a short term plan for the development of the Malnad area.

(1) Dis-reservation of forest land for cultivating food crops under the Grow More Food Campaign without prejudice to sound forest administration.

(2) Protection of crops from wild animals.

(3) Control of malaria.

(4) Provision of more educational facilities.

(5) Improvement of the material conditions of the people

The Committee may also examine whether private capital can be attracted for exploitation of the Malnad area on planned lines through a Land Development Corporation or a Co-operative agency and make its recommendations. The Committee may start work immediately.

4. The Committee, shall, for purposes of Travelling Allowances be treated as II Class Committee. The travelling allowances etc. payable to the non-official members of the Committee for journeys performed by them in connection with the Committee's work will be in accordance with the instructions issued in G.O. No.853 Finance, dated 13-8-1949. The Travelling Allowance bills of non-official members will be countersigned by the Collector, South Kanara. Non-official members will not be entitled to draw any of the allowances when meetings of the Committee are held at stations at which they reside or within 5 miles of their place of residence.

5. Under section 2 of the Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893 (Madras Act V of 1893) His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby invests the Chairman of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara, with power to summon any person to appear before him or to produce any document or thing in the possession or under the control of such person, the production of which is, in the opinion of the Chairman, necessary in connection with the enquiry.

Whenever the Chairman has to summon any witness, he may serve the summons or notice through the Departmental Officer concerned or through an officer or subordinate of the Revenue Department. If in any case it is found ineffective to serve the summons or notice through Departmental Officer or the staff of the Revenue Department the service may be entrusted to the police.

The Chairman of the Committee is authorised to pay batta and travelling allowance to non-official witnesses according to the scales prescribed in the Criminal Rules of Practice for the time being in force

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor).

R.M. Sundaram,
Secretary to Government.

To
The Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore (3 copies).
Sri M. Shiva Rau, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore.
Sri K.J. Ballal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Udipi.

p.t.o.

To Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Karkala,
South Kanara District.
To the Board of Revenue (Food Production) 2 copies.
To the District Forest Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
To the District Educational Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
To the District Health Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
To the District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
To the President, The Karnataka Malnad Development Society,
Mundagi P.O., South Kanara District.
To the South Kanara Land Holders' Association (Regd.),
Mangalore.
To the President, Cooperative Town Bank, Uppinangadi on behalf
of residents of Uppinangady and Kokkada Circle.
Copy to the Director of Public Health, Madras.
Copy to the Director of Agriculture, Madras.
Copy to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Copy to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
Copy to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
Copy to the Accountant General through Finance Department.
Copy to the Chief Engineer (General) and Irrigation Branch.
Copy to the Chief Engineer (Highways).
Copy to the Education Department.
Copy to the Revenue Department.
Copy to the Legal Department.
Copy to the Public Works Department.
Copy to the Food and Agriculture Department.
Copy to Public Works (Information and Publicity).
Copy to Public (Economics and Statistics) Department.
Copy to Health Department.
Copy to the Registrar, High Court, Madras.
Copy to the Inspector General of Police, Madras.
Copy to C.II Section.

Forwarded/By order.

PE.10450.

Superintendent.

5

Joint Memorandum

Submitted By
The Karnataka Malnad Development Society
and
The South Kanara Land-holders' Association (Regd).

To
The Hon'ble Sri P.S.Kumaraswamy Raja, M. L.A.,
Premier,
and
The Hon'ble Sri A.B.Shetty, M.L.A.,
Minister for Agriculture,
Government of Madras.

Dated 26th October '49.

Sirs,

It is with great pleasure we offer you a hearty welcome to Ujre, and, thank you for your kind consent to visit us here. This is a village in the vast Malnad area of this district. The Malnad of the district which is more than a third of the whole area of this district is happy to welcome you here.

2. Out of 800 villages more than 275 lie in the Malnad belt. This sub-ghat and forest region,for long the seat of the Jain and other administrations was very populous and in a flourishing condition before the introduction of the British policy of Reserving forests in about 1860. This district which was a highly surplus one exporting rice not only to Malabar,Goa and Bombay, but also to far off Arabia and Zanzibar when cultivation prospered in these Malnad areas has now become a deficit area due mainly to the forest policy that has been followed since 1860. Conditions of Life and Agriculture have been rapidly deteriorating in the Malnad with the result that deficits in food are increasing year by year and it is feared that the present deficit is in the region of about 20,000 tons of rice in the case of the District. It is not difficult to find out the reasons for this tragic situation. Consequent to the administration passing into British hands emphasis shifted from agriculture and contented rural economy to trade and highly centralised system of administration with the major aim of exploitation of the rural areas to benefit the foreigner. Areas which were cultivated formerly are today inside or just near the Reserve Forests. Kumri cultivation was forcibly stopped and due to

the resulting overgrowth of forests malaria and the wild beasts appeared in the Malnad making conditions of Life and Agriculture very hard. Population shifted away from the Malnad year after year and the extent of cultivated lands decreased accordingly. The present density of population in the Malnad is about 50 per square mile as against 6 to 800 in the coastal areas. Unless the Malnad is rehabilitated by a reversal of the Forest Policy and undertaking suitable development measures there is absolutely no doubt that even the existing population is sure to migrate from the Malnad. At present the Malnad is a surplus area, and, if cultivation further declines there, the district deficit will increase accordingly. The solution of the food problem of this district lies therefore entirely in the rehabilitation and the development of the Malnad. We refer to annexures I and II for a detailed understanding of the Malnad conditions.

3. The area of this district according to professional survey is 25,77,295 acres. Forests comprise a fifth - 5,17,000 acres. Government waste land is about 10,27,000 acres and is not available for cultivation at present. Holdings at present amount to 10,51,000 acres out of which 5,35,008 acres are classed as Wet and garden and the rest as dry. It is significant to note that 46,000 acres of WET and garden land are lying fallow in the ryots' holdings and this mostly in the Malnad. When it is seen that assessment is being paid over the fallow lands year after year by the ryots, it is beyond doubt that they do so in the hope that the Government are bound to reverse their wrong and unjust Forest Policy being followed in this district.

4. We are being told that we have got to be self-sufficient in food-grains by 1951. For various reasons, the latest being the devaluation of the rupee , it is obvious that import of foodgrains shall cease before that time. We welcome the decision, but, at the same time wish to point out the imperative need of stepping up the production of food by that time. The Malnad is capable not only

of meeting this shortage, but also of producing further. But, this would be only possible if the Government take up the matter in earnestness. The Malnad is a very backward region with vast resources and plenty of cultivable land. The usual methods of assistance would not produce results in the Malnad. We are of the opinion that unless Government undertake schemes like the one annexed herewith - A Grow More Food Scheme - Annexure III -at least in the first instance, there is no possibility of improving the food situation. We request that the scheme may be examined and with suitable improvements launched in the Malnad at an early date.

5. A comprehensive scheme to build causeways across many of the rivers in the Malnad area and lay new roads has been submitted to the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works during his last visit to the district. We look forward with great hope for the completion of these works at an early date.

6. The scheme for malaria control is at present confined to some of the villages in Puttur Taluk. The spraying of DDT has been found to bring malaria under control in the area where the scheme is now operating. But, it is absolutely necessary that all the Malnad villages have to be included in the scheme. We hope that the scheme will be extended to the entire Malnad immediately.

7. Due to the peculiar conditions obtaining in the Malnad there is a real need for giving additional assistance to educational institutions. A High School here was started in 1947 by the Karnataka Vidyalaya with donations received from the neighbouring villagers. This is the only High School in the Beltangady Sub-taluk and is intended to serve the Malnad area. As a special case we request the Government to grant this institution liberal equipment and full teaching grants so as to help the management in running the school. It is also necessary to open elementary schools in every village in the Malnad area where there is none at present.

8. There are no large scale irrigation projects maintained by the Government in this district. We understand that a list of irrigation schemes has been made already. We request that the

schemes in the list as well as other schemes that may be necessary be taken up at an early date.

9. The Paddy Breeding Station at Kankanady is too small to cater to the needs of the district. We request the Government to expand it suitably.

10. The proposed cattle farm at Koila is ~~extremely~~ welcome. The scheme should, we suggest, include the salvage of dry animals. In this connection we beg to point out that local breeds should be included in the scheme for subsidy, which, at present, is restricted to purely outside breeds. Our cattle needs are large and unless this is done it would not be possible to satisfy them by imported breeds alone.

11. While thanking you, Sirs, in conclusion, for your kind visit to at least one centre of the Malnad, we beg to draw your attention particularly to the Grow More Food Scheme annexed hereto. We are as eager as anybody else to achieve our objective of self-sufficiency in foodgrains by 1951. But, we are firm in our belief that unless vigourous and daring measures are undertaken to produce more food, it will not be possible to attain the objective. Hence, we urge upon you, with all the earnestness we have, that proper and effective measures be taken as expeditiously as possible to grow more food in the Malnad. We fervently hope that these representations will recieve due consideration and fulfillment at an early date.

Thanking you, Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(K.B.Jinaraja Hegde.)
Secretary,
S.K.Landholders' Association.
Mangalore.

(M. N. Bhide.)
President,
Karnataka Malnad Development Society, Mundaji.P.O.
South Kanara.

Encl II

A case for the development of the Malnad areas in South Kanara.

Picture of South Kanara.

"The forest clad scarp of the Western Ghats forms a natural boundary on the East. It begins in the South on the broken ranges of the Coorg and Malabar Hills which spread almost down to the sea through the wild and feverish Kumri Villages of the Kasaragod Taluk. Then in a more regular range it sweeps round the Puttur Taluk, rising at interwals into great peaks like the Subramanya peak (2626 feet) and the Kudremukh (6215 feet) near Beltangady. From the Kudremukh the range runs north-east, forming a cliff-like barrier between South Kanara and Mysore Territory and rising to the sugar-loaf peak of Kodachadri (4411 feet). The line then swerves round the Kollur Valley and swings west between South and North Kanara to within about 6 miles from the sea."

"This eastern mountain wall is pierced by a number of deep valleys through which narrow passes wind up to the Coorg and Mysore Plateaus. The pass from the Kollur Valley in the Coondapur Taluk at the North eastern corner of the District leads to a small bit of South Kanara, the Honnar Hagane, which is entirely surrounded by Mysore territory. The western Ghats, with the numberous parallel ranges especially to the south of the Kudremukh, throw off forest-clad spurs which give a rugged grandeur to the interior of the District. From theGhats an undulating country of broken laterite studded with broken hills and intersected by lands and valleys slopes gently to the sea."

"The dense forest near the Ghats with its bewildering variety of flora and fauna gradually changes to scrub jungle towards the west, which, in its turn becomes thinner and finally disappears near the coast, to be replaced to some extent by casurina groves in the uplands. Regular cultivation is more or less confined to low lying lands and the erraced sites of valleys. The coast is picturesquely linked by a thick belt of cocoanut palms broken frequently by the mouths of busy rivers."

(Page 2 of the schome report of
Resettlement of South Kanara of 195

This in general is a picture of South Kanara District. The Malnad area in South Kanara comprises of the Western Ghat slopes, their foot hills and spurs, and in addition, the vast forest tract of land ranging from about 15 to 30 miles wide all along the western side of the Western Ghats which runs from North to South in this District. The Taluks of Puttur, Karkala, Udipi, Coondapur and Kasaragod contain this area. If in Coondapur and Kasaragod there is a strip of land near the sea which is definitely not Malnad, in Puttur Taluk, a little portion in the Western part can be called semi-Malnad as also the small Moodibidri area in Karkala Taluk. In Udipi only about half a dozen villages adjacent to Karkala Taluk is pure Malnad. The prevalence of malaria, the existence of forests all round both reserved and unreserved are a clear indication of the Malnad area. As far as South Kanara is concerned, a line drawn through Yedtare, Herur, Vandse, Haladi Mudradi, Karkala, Punjalkatte, Uppinangadi, Puttur, Bedadka, Nileshwara along the railway line would of the District would denote the line of division and Malnad areas would be to the east of this line.

Pre-British History and Back-ground:- Early in the 19th century before the British came to power, the forests in this area were cut down on a rotation of about 10 to 15 years and burnt. Cultivation of either paddy or some other grams or millet was regularly carried on year after year in such areas. This type of cultivation is called Kumri cultivation. There were many houses and vast population inhabited the places where forests and reserves exist at present. Due to the uncertainty of the condition of the coastal areas which were opened to invasions or raids, people settled down in the interior areas. (even the most

Even the seats of Jain administration were in the interior. The people here cultivated the lands and were content and prosperous. There was no malaria and no overgrowth of forests - Sturrock in his District Manual of 1894 has enumerated about 10 to 15 tribes as inhabiting the interior areas of this district. The following extract from the Settlement report gives an idea of Kumri cultivation and shows how it was curtailed from that period.

(Page 31) G.O.No.757, Revenue, 25th August, 1902:-

(1) "Kumari" cultivation was more extensively practised in former years, and the "wurga" composed of lands which were then only fit for such cultivation appear to have been somewhat lightly assessed as compared with other "wurga" (Page 84)

109. Wrug Kumaries:- At pages 208-209 of the South Kanara District Manual, a full description of Kumari lands and of the method of cultivation adopted on them is given. Owing to the destructive character of that cultivation, under which a large tract of fine forest was felled and the wood burned in order that a catch-crop or two might be grown in the rich soil manured by the ashes, it was decided in 1860 to prohibit it altogether except in the five southern maganes of the Kasaragod taluk, which had been taken over from Malabar in which private property in forest land had been more distinctly allowed than in Kanara. Subsequently this prohibition was relaxed a little to meet the case of certain forest tribes in the Coondapur and Uppinana di talukas, who had no other means of livelihood.

110. Wrug kumaries are to be found in eighteen villages in the south-eastern portion of the Kasaragod taluk. The existing assessment on them is 4 annas and 4 pies per acre. The climate in these villages is unhealthy, and in respect of most of them there is no means of communication except by narrow and rugged foot-paths over hills and dales. In the villages nearer the coast where the population is somewhat thick, the cultivation of kumari on hill slopes is practised in five years; but in the more eastern villages where the inhabitants are fewer, the interval is often ten to twelve years. The crop raised is an inferior variety of rice, mixed with dholl and cotton, Ragi and Chani are also sown in particular localities. Rice, dholl and cotton are generally sown in April. The grain first named is reaped in September following, while cotton is picked in December; and in the same month dholl is also harvested. Ragi is more extensively grown by a tribe of hill-men called "Karathyars" in Panathadi, Panathur and Kalluru villages in the South-eastern portion of the taluk. As a mixed crop the outturn of paddy is estimated at 10 to 15 parahs (14 seers each) per paddipad (about 70 cents) of land. Cotton is said to yield half to one maund on the same area, while the outturn of dholl is estimated at 1 to 2 "podiles" (42 seers each). The ordinary rates of rent realized by the kumari wurgdar is said to vary from 8 to 10 parahs or paddy per paddipad of land. The lessee has often also to pay the Government assessment on the area covered by the lease.

After the advent of the British, the Madras Forest Act came into force and by the end of about 1880 most of the forests were reserved. The history of this reservation is a story of deceit and questionable methods employed by the foreign power. They belonged to the people and were snatched from them without any compensation. The consequences of such reservation are traceable in the various representations made by the people to the Government. As early as 1897 in a memorandum submitted to the Governor of Madras, the landholders association say:- "We beg leave to invite your Excellency's attention to the hardships of framing and working of the Forest Act and the classification and reservation there-under of trees not only within the Nettikattu, but also on the Kumki, and to the constant changing of such rules without affording the ryots any opportunity for representation. These rules are now so rigid as to necessitate the securing of a permit for transport of firewood or bamboos from one village to another adjoining.

"Some reserved forests continue to be maintained close to towns and cultivated and inhabited tracts with the result that prosecutions are instituted for cattle trespass even in unenclosed reserves. Loss of cattle and crops owing to wild beasts in such reserves in the vicinity of such cultivated lands is becoming frequent a hardship on the villager, all the greater on account of the limited issues of licences and the rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Arms Act. It will thus be seen from the foregoing that every new measure has resulted in the gradual decrease of the cultivation to a greater extent, than the gradually higher prices.

The English were a trading class and all their efforts for the acquisition of power and territory were directed with the sole object of serving their trade interests. Trade always requires cities and towns and a highly centralized alien administration with maritime power feels itself more safe and powerful nearer the sea-coast. For consolidating their position and power the Britishers naturally felt that they had to improve and expand the cities and towns. Equally so did the foreigners feel insecure and their position precarious with a powerful and prosperous population in the mountain strongholds. It is very often conjectured and not without adequate reason, that it was with the definite object of laying waste the mountain areas that the Britishers introduced their Forest Reservation Policy in the guise of conservation or something else. It can very clearly be seen how remarkably they succeeded in attaining their twin objective of expanding towns and cities as also in depopulating the mountain tracts. Cunning to get rid of potential opposition strongholds and succeeded in laying waste thousands of acres of valuable land and practically liquidating the old hill tribe population. In the scheme report of 1914 the Settlement officer says:- "South Kanara easily stands first in the Presidency as regards rainfall ..... The average yearly rainfall is 154 inches ....the South West monsoon brings with it over 80 inches of rain are recorded in June and July alone, providing an unfailing supply of water for the first and more important crop, while the northeast monsoon, yielding as it does a steady average of 15 inches or rain a year, is generally sufficient for the second crop."..... "The abundant rainfall in the district which averages even more than in Malabar, seldom fails, and coupled as it is with natural facilities for quick and efficient drainage, prevents famine, floods and epidemics and obviates the necessity for granting remissions on a large scale."

Because of the forest reservation and stopping Kumri Cultivation since 1880 the vast population living inside the forests were thrown out and the burning of forests ceased. This caused an unavoidable over-growth of forests and the resulting conditions of such overgrowth like malaria, wild beasts, insects and pests and such other handicaps to life and agriculture. The displaced population without being able to settle anywhere struggled hard between migration and illhealth and the largest number finally vanished. "Cultivation therefore diminished remarkably and year by year lands lying in the forest areas began to be left fallen on an increasing scale."

(Settlement Scheme Report G
No.757 dated 2[illegible]-1902)

Pepper Surplus to Deficit:- Sturrock again in his Manual has said "Rice is the staple crop of the district and after the wants of the people have been fully supplied, a large surplus remains for exportation. Though this article of export comes second to coffee in point of value which of course, far exceeds it in quantity. More than half of the exports go to Malabar, about one-thirds to Goa and a smaller quantity to foreign countries, such as Arabia and Zanzibar."

(Page 218 Sturrock Manual 1894)

In the same manual again on page 211, he says:- "The grain wage consists of rice or paddy and the local seer used is on the average as nearly as possible one of 80 tolas. The daily rice payment to men, women and children, vary as follows:-

Men from 1 seer to 2 seers

Women 2/3 seer to 3 seers

Children 3/8 seer to 1 seer

The list of commodities grown in South Kanara is shown in Sturrock's manual on page 198. The main areas are as follows:-

Rice	473,890 acres
Cocoanut	24,894 acres
Areca	9,241 acres
Horse gram	3,013 acres
Black gram	10,993 acres
Green gram	9,786 acres
Ragi	2,977 acres

From the foregoing quotations it can be very easily seen how and why this District and especially the Malnad tract was very rich in agriculture before the creation of forests and the consequent stoppage of Kumari cultivation. About the beginning of this century when conditions became more settled, population began shifting to the coastal areas mostly because of the hardships resulting from the forest policy. Even in 1934 the rice supply position seems to have deteriorated but was still sufficient for the district Scheme report 1934 states:- "In spite of the fact that paddy raised in the district ought to be quite sufficient for the purpose of this district we find, curiously enough, that rice is imported from Mysore and Coorg. The people buy imported rice for consumption because it is cheaper than South Kanara rice, and sell the better kinds of local rice. This explains the fact that rice is a fairly important item both outward and inward railway traffic."

The persistent policy of the Britishrr which deprived land to the original cultivator can be seen from the following quotation from the Settlement Report of 1934. On page 20 the report says:- "The survey of the district was taken up and completed between the years 1893 and 1898. Out of a total of 2,571,923 acres only 592,139 acres were registered as occupied, deducting kumri and mulpattas. Whenever reserve forest was identified, it was classed as poramboke. 285,204 acres of Poramboke being accounted for in this ways The balance of 307,691 acres of reserved forest was included in area shown as unoccupied, dry."

"As early as 1902 Mr. Couchmad has made a case in his Settlement report for a preferential concession for the Malnad in the following words:- " In a District like South Kanara, where the value of the lands falls off in proportion to their distance from the coast, grouping is a necessity. The advantages enjoyed by the lands on the coast are many. Proximity to markets, which in this district, with its large export of rice, are almost synonymous with sea-ports, salubrity of climate, and hence density of population, abundant labour, and abundant constition for lands among tenants, a light and well drained soil, easy to work and requiring less manure owing to frequent inundations from river, all these are points in which the owner of wet lands near the coast is better off than a land-owner in the interior. The coconut, not only in regular bagayats, but as planted on the bunds of the fields, if far more productiv near the coast than in the interior. On the other hand, the water supply

in the regions adjacent to the forests is better, and green manure and bedding for cattle as well as firewood and timber for agricultural purposes is more easily procured in the interior than near the coast. The soil is, to all appearance, as good or and ~~kmarks will not seem to be~~ better, but, being heavier, it needs more cultivation and drainage, which is comparative scarcity of labour makes it difficult to supply. The climate is malarious, and tenants will not come to live in these villages unless they are attracted by the prospect of being able to retain a much large share of the produce for themselves. Hence, though the outturn on a well-cultivated field near the coast, the share of the landlord is far less in the interior.

But that conditions had gone from bad to worse by 1934 is proved by the comment made on this remark by the Settlement Officer in 1934. He says:- "I cannot quite agree with Mr. Couchman when he says that the outturn on a well cultivated field in the interior is little, if at all, inferior to that of a similarly cultivated field near the coast. Quite apart from the paucity of tenants and labour, there are natural disadvantages which make outturns in the interior less than on the coast. One of these is the "bambuji" or rice bug which visit only jungly villages. It is not found near the coast. A determened swarm of these evil-smelling, winged insects is quite capable of destroying a whole wet crop in a few days, as I have seen for myself. Luckily, this pest does not overrun jungly villages with the same virulence every year, but no village which contains a good proportion of thick forest is wholly free from its ravages in any year. This materially reduces outturns in villages in the far interior. Unfortunately, no cheap and really practical method of combating this pest has yet been found. The second disadvantage to which villages in the interior are subject is the rank growth of weeds. Vegetation increases with the increasing rainfall as the ghats are approached, and rank undergrowth, including weeds, tends to spring up much quicker than on the coast. The third natural disadvantages in the forest villages is the presence of wild animals like the pigs, deer, monkeys and bison, which delight to graze at night on the succulent ears and stalks of a ripening paddy crop.

Afforestation has proceeded apace since the last settlement. The conservation of forests seem to have certain disadvantages so far as ryots are concerned. Where ryots once freely helped themselves to manure leaves from assessed wastes in a reserve forest, they can only do so subject to certain conditions. The existence of wild animals in reserved forests is another drawback, as far as agriculture is concerned. With such drawbacks, I fail to see how the villages in the far interior can compete with coastal villages with regard to outturns. My enquiries show that the average outturn on a first class wet field near the coast for the first wet crop varies from 15 to 30 times the quantity of seed sown on it, while that in the interior ranges from 8 to 20. I have purposely allowed wide margins because the outturn on fields bearing the same classification varies considerably from field to field in the same village. If, to the natural disadvantages under which the villages in the interior suffer, are added the paucity of labour, the distance from markets, the inclement malarious climate, the dangers to man and beast from tigers and panthers, it becomes clear that there should be a wide difference in assessment between lands near the coast and those for instance in the fourth group. The difference of Rs.0/- and Rs/- mentioned by Mr. Couchman is not sufficient in my opinion to compensate for the differences in conditions between wet land in the special group and those in the fourth group."

All the present ills of the Malnad can be directly traceable to the overgrowth of forests. I propose to deal with these questions one by one so as to make it quite clear why the Malnad has deteriorated to its present condition.

I. Forest:- The extent of reserve Forests in this district is about a fifth of the total. But, if the alnad area is alone (considered it may be easily said that it is more than half. And,)

considered it may be easily said that it is more than half. And, if the unreserved Revenue forests are also taken into consideration, the proportion of cultivated land to Forests becomes as little as 1 in 20 to 30 or even still more in many of the interior villages. This is a very serious state of affairs which has got to be remedied. A thorough study is essential to understand this. The Forest department just keeps the Forest reserved and does nothing else inside their boundaries. In some places regeneration has been done in some areas, and in some others during war-time some timber was exploited, where fresh regeneration has started. The Settlement Officer in 1934 was forced to take notice of the handicaps because of the overgrowth of forests and was obliged to give some sort of little relief. If conversation was the real objective, forests could have been grown on a systematic and planned basis. Plantations of teak, rosewood or even any hard or soft wood would have been very easily raised, in which case the undergrowth would have had to be constantly cleared and the shelter to wild animals would have become absent. But, except sealing off the forests to the public, the department does nothing to lessen the hardships caused to the people because of them both directly and indirectly. The wild beasts ranging from elephants to rabits in their exhaustive variety and in hundreds of thousands damage the crops and fields and kill the cattle and are in ~~hundreds of thousands damage the~~ effect responsible for the excessive cost of cultivation and the rapid increase in the extent of lands that become neglected and fallow. I suggested in my annual report in 1947 that the Forest Department should be held legally responsible for the damage caused by the ravages of the wild animals. I re-iterate the same once here again. If a cow or a buffallo enters their Forest boundary a compound payment of for the offence and the damages is exacted. Why this reciprocity should not be made applicable to the other side is beyond logical comprehension. The so-called preservation of forests as being more vital might have been directed by the needs of a foreign exploiter. But, when we have no more need to respect others wishes, and, are free to act in the best interests of the Nation, we should be free to reverse this suicidal policy and declare that the preservation of human life and the needs of agriculture are much more vital than everything else, and considerations for the former should subserve any other. The old forest policy which has been a legacy of the past British administration, which was intended to exploit this country at whatever cost, should be forthwith put an end to, and, a sensible policy shaped so as to suit the present needs. There is not the least doubt that the interests of man and agriculture in a certain locality come first and foremost and, except in case of extreme urgency, all else should be relegated to a second place. This entire question has to be entirely viewed from this fundamental standpoint.

It should not at all be difficult to decrease the area of the forest to almost a fourth of the present in the Malnad. The forests that should be removed from cultivation or human dwellings should be maintained on the same basis as they are being done in foreign countries on modern lines. Such maintenance of forests will necessarily involve the clearing of all rank vegetation which will lessen the shelter being afforded to wild animals. If this cannot be done, the decision to transfer the remaining population to other areas, is the only alternative. But, when it is considered that during the present critical food shortage hundreds of thousands of very fertile fallow lands are available for cultivation the alternative of creating the entire area as a forest reserve would resemble the madness of a Mahomed Tughlak of old.

(iii) Malaria:- Malaria is the scourge of the Malnad. This alone is mainly responsible for the depopulation of the Malnad areas. Vital statistic compiled by the Officer-in-charge of the Pilot scheme for malaria control in the betelnut growing areas in Puttur taluk show clearly how deaths exceed the number of births. In 1945 in Dharmastala village where the population is 1445 the births were only 23 against the total number of deaths that amounted to 74. This is not a single instance. Herebelow is the list given by him.

" T A-B L-E "

Vital Statistics figures for 1945 and 1946

Name of village	Population	1945		1946	
		Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Kundaje	1178	51	77	55	29
Kalmanja	998	53	30	29	37
Kharmastali	1445	28	74	45	32
Malavanthige	660	16	21	15	21
Mithabagil	775	20	32	23	34
Charmady	728	30	33	24	36
Chibidre	381	13	17	10	12
Thothatadi	559	18	24	18	30
Neriya	1053	22	35	28	40
Aidle	880	23	34	22	24
Hathyadka	1114	36	38	44	71
Kaukrady	926	15	23	21	17
Kokkada	1375	36	69	58	51
Nellyadi	1107	27	49	29	33
Shibaji	515	13	32	15	18
Sisila	328	19	20	22	24
Sullia	2571	83	89	93	60

Here are his remarks:- "The region is naturally fertile one capable of immense development provided Malaria can be controlled or eradicated. The Expert Committee on Malaria of the World Health Organisation in their second session in June 1948 remarked (page 17) that one problem is malaria preventing the development of an area otherwise suitable for agricultural development. The following is a quotation from the report and is applicable to this area in so far as the local relationship of agriculture and malaria is concerned. "Thus in a naturally rich agricultural area which already supports a permanent population as efficient as health conditions permit or in a potentially rich undeveloped area readily accessible to a congested agricultural area, it may be that the removal of handicap of malaria will produce quick and spectacular development. "Almost every year the number of deaths in this region exceeds that of births, vide Table 88. 37 to 57 per cent of the total female deaths are recorded as due to fevers and majority of these are no doubt due to malaria and its sequlae." It is very clear from the above how malaria is responsible for the general depopulation of these Malnad areas. If in South Kanara Mangalore taluk has the highest density of population with about 650, Puttur taluk has the least with about 141 and Malnad area has a thinness of 5 to the square mile.

Let us try to find out the direct connection between the overgrowth of Forests and the appearance of Malaria. A Special Officer sent by the Government of Madras to report on the conditions of Malaria in Puttur Taluk as far back as 1928 in his report discusses

this matter in detail. Let me quote him. He says:- "In the first place malaria is claimed to be comparatively of recent prevalence and coeval with the overgrowth of forests too close to human habitations. Indeed, wherever one may one heard from all quarters, educated or otherwise that malaria was due to the foul air that emanates from the decaying shrubs and leaves in the dense forest during the dry weather. The more enlightened among the public who lay faith in the connections of mosquitoes with malaria contend that the foul air so depresses the vitality that the people fall an easy prey to the disease. Such prejudices and beliefs exist everywhere with respect to every other disease., and, although they may not merit serious consideration by themselves, the facts on which they are based, namely, that the disease is of recent prevalence, as also the extension of reserve forests deserve attention." "These explanations not withstanding, the growth of forests can by no means be considered to play an unimportant role in the increase, i. the intensity of the disease. They, more especially the jungle and low shrubs in the proximity of human dwellings, afford more shelter and shade for mosquitoes which breed in small collections of water in the adjoining streams and seepage channels. In any case the extension of forests right into the village sites is no doubt to be regarded as an enemy to be get rid of and it follows obviously that clair should be encouraged and stimulated in every possible way, in so far at least as the said rank jungle and bush do not encroach right on the dwelling areas. They are certainly responsible for the denudation of crops and deprivation of cattle by wild animals besides being a not insignificant factor in the spread of malaria." Kuttur taluk can be divided into two well marked areas as already stated, by a line drawn from North to South and passing through Kuttur. The areas lying to the east of this line are malarious, its extent and severity varying in direct relation to the proximity of the villages to the hills in the first place, the hill streams and seepage channels in the next place and to the density of the forests and rest in the third place, whereas the part lying to the west of this line are practically exempt. The explanation for this is to be found in the comparative dryness due to the small number of water courses and better drainage, also, of all in the absence of forest or other jungle growths. The amount of malaria is thus determined to be in inverse proportion to the extent of open country present around any area."

The above argument so ably stated leaves no doubt as to the reason for the prevalence, if not the cause of malaria. The question of malaria is bound up with the forest policy, and, it can be very clearly seen therefore how vital it is to reverse it. The modern method of malaria control at a very cheap cost, as little as a few annas per head per year, has proved to be very satisfactory, and, the adoption of the same will go a very long way to solve the malaria problem in the Malnad.

II. Loss due to wild beasts and pests:- A direct result of the overgrowth of forests has been the colossal loss to crops and cattle because of the wild beasts. I cannot do beter than report a portion of the report of a people's Committee that enquired into the Malnad conditions of the Kuttur taluk in 1937 and made a report. It says:- "Proceeding to the reasons for this state of things they may be stated under 3 heads:- (1) Without entering into the question as to whether Kumri cultivation is good or not and whether it should be put down altogether in the interests of Forest Conservancy as has been done; the fact remains that almost until the close of the last century, in practically all these villages Kumri cultivation was being carried on on a large scale. The result was that the hilly areas surrounding the occupied lands were much freer, and forest growth around human habitation and cultivated areas far less dense than today, when on account of the total stoppage of such cultivation the forests in these areas have grown hopelessly thick and dense, helped by the heavy rainfall and the natural facilities for the rapid growth of forests in these regions. As a consequence

of this, coupled with the rigid forest laws the forests now contain huge timber and wild trees, bushy growths and impenetrable thickets They are giving cover to and producing an ever increasing number of wild beasts such as elephants, tigers, panthers, bisons, wild pigs, wild dogs, porcupines, deer sambhur, rabbits, rats and monkeys. The more the forests, the more also the birds. From the time the dry seeds are sown till the crop is harvested the crop becomes the food of these animals and birds. It is not that in all areas we find all these wild beasts. In some areas we find some of them whilst in others some others. When the crops are young, the trouble comes from the deer, sambhur, bisons and wild elephants, the latter causing damage and devastation many times more than by the actual eating of the crops. Subsequently as the grain grows the trouble comes from the wild pigs, monkeys and birds. The havoc caused by the wild pigs particularly appears to be enormous! The destruction by the wild elephants, though not seen in some villages, is constant and dreadful in some others. The belt of villages adjoining the foot of the Ghauts from Charmadi on the north to Thodikan on the South, is the favourite haunt and habitation of these animals. We are told by the villagers that their trouble is increasing year by year. The villagers have to sit in constant watch during the night in or near their fields on watch-sheds which are spread about every where and as many as 2 or 3 persons have to sleep and keep watch in each. The wild watchmen set fire to terrify these animals, but we are told that they are getting less and less afraid of the trick. Often times the elephants give chase to persons. In the village of Shirivagilu, which we visited on the 6th of May we found that in most fields where there was formerly wet cultivation (that is the paddy crop raised from June to September) it has now been almost given up as the ryots find it impossible to keep constant and frequent watch during the rainy season to prevent the elephants from devastating the crops.

The animals that find comfortable shelter in the reserved forests practically feed on the crops and yield in the adjoining areas. Some methods has to be found out by which this could be remedied. The loss of cattle due to tigers is colossal. It amounts to as much as 30 to 40 per cent annually. This again has a serious effect on the general health and cultivation. The destruction of cattle as a whole reacts on the preparation of manure and the absence of milking cows seriously effects the health of the under-nourished and the malaria-stricken anaemic population of those areas, especialy the children. The loss of draught cattle which cannot be replaced because of economic conditions tends to a steady increase in the extent of fallow lands.

Scarcity of Population:- The comparative population of certain villages for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 as quoted in the pare people's Committee report and which is reproduced herebelow shows how fast the population of the country side is dwindling. Instead of the average rise in population, the steady decline is taking a steep descent and unless energetic measures are undertaken to save the existing population, there seems to be no hope of any development:

Serial No.	Village	Years		
		1901	1911	1921
1.	Ubradkamittur	896	761	801
2.	Golithottu	903	676	693
3.	Kadapady	380	320	329
4.	Shirivagilu	464	110	11[illegible]
5.	Malkur	561	588	5[illegible]

6.	Ainakidu	295	304	285
7.	Kadaba	997	926	941
8.	Rekya	443	365	392
9.	Shishila	373	---	342
10.	Ichampadi	535	483	444
11.	Kokkada	1566	---	1474
12.	Thotathadi	955	---	895
13.	Charmadi	937	---	894
14.	Nidle	1073	---	922
15.	Mithabagilu	1291	---	1196
16.	Kanyadi	623	---	584
17.	Javur	649	---	634
18.	Koyyur	1828	1708	1708
19.	Kalmanthige	871	---	730
20.	Kavanal	776	---	715
21.	Kairome	898	---	704
22.	Heria	911	---	861
23.	Kalmanja	1042	---	895

Migration:- It is very interesting to note from the following extract from the resettlement officer's report of 1934, how population is fast migrating to the Mysore and Coorg areas for labour. In para 14 under emigration he says;- "Each year about 18,000 coolies emigrate to European owned estates in the planting districts of Coorg, Mysore, Wynad and the Anaimalais"..... ..."roughly about 10,000 coolies migrate to Indian owned estates making 27,000 in all. These coolies mostly "Moleyas" are recruited from the Talukas of Kasaragod, Mangalore, Udipi, Karkala and Puttur. The largest number go from Puttur which is an inland taluk lying close to the Ghat line separating South Kanara from Mysore and Coorg.....

"The money wages offered in estates and the advances paid at the outset seem to attract many poor labourers away from South Kanara where wages generally are paid in kind. There are some villages taken in the 4th group in the Puttur taluk where the population is so small that no coolies are available for recruitment."

The settlement officer has referred only to the immigration of labour through the United Planters Association of Southern India. The annual total number of such emigration is not less than a lakh of people. This emigration of about a lakh of labourers from this District to Mysore, Coorg and North Kanara has a direct bearing in exploring the material available for settlement. They go at present because of 3 or 4 factors. This system of emigration first started when Malnad conditions became difficult and when sirs tahsildars the raising of new plantations of Coffee in Mysore and Coorg began. The system of bonds by which a whole family of "Moleyas" had to live under conditions approximating to SERFDOM was prevailing in South Kanara. Not only the entire families, but their descendants for ever and ever were expected to be the property of their masters. When landlords who had them under their power and authority were hit hard by the increasingly difficult conditions of the Malnad their last asset proved to be those "MOOLA MOLEYAS" whom, to the standing shame and irrevocable

and irrevocable loss of the Malnad landlords, they "SOLD" to the procurers of labour to the Ghats. The system of cash payment of wages in the newly opened Coffee Estates differed vastly from the system prevailing in their home places. After the initial emigration the "Holayas" as they were called, imagined, and, to a certain extent, rightly too, that they would be better off in their new world. At least they thought they could not be sold and bought. A regular system of procurement of labour to the Ghats started and the methods by which the so-called "Writers" coerced the "Holayas" into serviceafter a preliminary enticement by means of an advance of a few rupees, which coin they had never owned in their life till then, were bordering on those of slave traffickeers.

This developed year after year and, the migration increased in the same proportion as the Malnad conditions began to worsen year after year. Those poor coolies are not at all better off in the estates than in their home places, but, their sense of security of getting work throughout the year which an Estate or Plantation can only provide added to the never-ending debts made them stay there. Naturally they found foreign labour more profitable and the new found freedom of theirs made them forget all the disadvantages of migration or the squalor or dirt of the "Cooly Lines". Even to a labourer Indppendence and Freedom has a meaning beyond reason or comprehension. Since they were not needed in their home places they were regularly sold and exported till about the twenties of the present century. This looks too unbelievable, but, I personally have redeemed lany of those who came to me for refuge. Once this system of migration was established, and, while on the other hand nobody in their home places cared for them in the least, the volume of such migration increased from year to year. Many a "Maistry" or "Writer" because of this trade became a very powerful and rich man, because in fact these poor illiterate labourers would never become free from their supposed debts, though, in fact they might have paid back by wages as much as fifty times over. When Coffee prices increased the activities of the procurers gained monentum, and, the entire chapter of such activities ~~of the procurers gained~~ has not yet ended. If one one goes into the Malnad areas like Charmadi, Samaje, Shiradi or even Puttur he will see processions of such humanity moving along the roads in charge of Maistries at certain times of the Year. Just as in the later days of the British Administration, we ruled ourselves at their dictation, even outdoing our foreign masters, so, among such labourers we now see the unique feature of a "Holaya" or some such becoming a "Maistry" or "Writer". But, until and unless we can arrange for these people alternate employment it is idle to criticise them. It is very poignant to note that very many people have met with an untimely death in the course of their work as a result of such migration, but, it is doubtful whether they would have been better off if they would have remained where they originally were, even if they were not "sold". The Fund of a Crore of Rupees every year for Harijan Welfare being created by the Madras Government may be used to settle these people in a planned manner. If they are fitted into the Master Plan for Malnad Development both purposes would be served, and, above all this a much higher purpose of giving real freedom to a portion of Humanity who are even today "Chattels" to be bought and sold would be served. This matter deserves investigation.

Another prospective source of colonists is the unemployed Ex-servicemen. There are vast funds for their re-settlement and re-habilitation. I personally feel that apart from the fact the Ex-servicemen deserve all our help and support as those who have served to protect our Freedom, I have a decided preference and living for ex-servicemen. Their training and descipline and their ability to adapt themselves to any circumstance and mode of life make them eminently suited as settlers and colonists. The army spirit of CAMRADERIE and Unity pervades their outlook, and this would be a very desirable type to employ for such ventures. Vast funds are available for their settlement and rehabilitation and by doing so, both purposes will be very ideally served.

Next is the question of refugees. People who have been uprooted from their old surroundings, would naturally like to be helped, and, the Government is aiding them to a very great extent. I consider that settling them in such areas would be an ideal method of solving two problems at a stroke. I do realize and recognise that this is a complicated process, but, we have to solve certain problems in the best manner possible.

Apart from the above facilities our development scheme is able to afford and may very well persons from very thickly areas both within the district as also from the neighbouring districts. In the case of Malabar, there is no land for the people. And, here we have land and no men. This is a matter worth investigation.

The conditions under which our labour lives in the estates is anything except happy. The labourers who migrate are more or less slaves for life and are under the iron heel of the labour traffickers. That are mostly taken to the Ghats on a small payment of an initial advance and this advance serves as a perpetual lever to retain them in the estates. The history of the slave trade of Africa or the indentured labour to Java and Philipine in a much kilder form is the real story of this Ghat labour. It is essential that these labourers should be utilised in the Malnad of this district itself and made to live as human beings. It is because life is unbearable at present in the Malnad that they prefer even the squalor and slavery of the coffee estates. This is a further proof of the prevailing conditins of the Malnad in this District.

There is a vast scope for the creation of new settlements. Blocks of not merely hundreds but even thousands of acres exist both in the reserved and unreserved areas, suitable for such settlement. Unless new settlements are created on a properly planned basis, it is very nearly impossible to increase the population as a basis for further development.

Communications:- The lack of communications always is a great set-back to any progress or development. The interior areas are sadly lacking in any sort of communication. The People's Committee reporting on the subject says:- " We may now notice the question of the improvement or otherwise of the communications in this area. Except for a few Panchayat roads in two or three years, the future of which is yet uncertain no definite improvement has taken place in the matter of the roads in this areas On the other hand they have deteriorated. A great many of the roads are useless and cannot be used during the monsoon season on account of the innumerable river and channels which are without beidges and even culverts. For instance even such an important road as the Jalsoor-Subramanya Road becomes unfit for use during the rains, and even in the month of April when we passed through it we found it in a hopeless condition. Though these parts pay as much proportion of the case as the western parts of the district one regrets to find that all the valuable money or at any rate a good portion of it, is spent only in other parts, and very little attempt has been made on expenditure incurred to improve the lot of the villages in this area. The condition of the roads in this area is deplorable in the extreme and some can hardly be recognised as such an their present condition. As a reference to the administration report of the Puttur that taluk Boasrd will fully bear out our statement we shall not labour this point further. Speaking generally, this area as a whole is completely cut off from the rest of the district and especially so during the monsoon months, and the people are put to very great difficulty.

It will not be necessary to stress the need of creating new roads in the interior areas. This want which is being felt increasingly at present unfavourably reacts on the condition of the agriculturists there In almost all the Malnad Conferences this point was seriously stressed and sufficient attention must be given to this subject. It should be the policy of the administration to see that roads are within reach of every village, especially in such areas where the houses are scattered and the terrain hilly, the transport of produce or supplies

are scattered and the terrain hilly, the transport of produce or supplies costs about 10 to 12 times more than where communication exist. This becomes as added factor to impoverish the interior agriculturists.

Economic Condition:- If the non-availability of adequate medical relief and education ficilities over which I have not dilated is added to the foregoing list of the draw-backs that exist in the Malnad, it becomes very easy to understand why the economic condition of the Malnad is very bad. The general neglect that is shown and has been shown from a very long time towards South Kanara as a whole, is indicative of utter and total neglect of the Malnad. It will be very interesting to note that the average assessment per acre in Godavari District which is one of the most fertile is our Presidency is R4-5-9. South Kanara has an average assessment of R4-7-4 an acre (1919-20 - Agricultural statistics of India, Volume I page 289) as against R 2-9-3 of the adjoining District of Malabar or R 4-5-9 of Godavari or R 4-10-7 and R 5-10-11 of Kistna and Tanjore respectively. It should be noted that the Districts of Godavari, Kistna and Tanjore have an irrigation system and thir assessment is inclusive of the water tax. It is rather ~~wondering~~ to note why this District should have been so heavily assessed. If it is a compliment to the people of this district ~~should have been~~ who are said to be"..... more interprisin, than those of Malabar, they pay greater attention to the selection and use of manures, Areca and Tobacco cultivation have become almost an art" is not just and (Re-settlement Report of 34) it is indeed very costly and cruel. this iniquity in taxation one fails to understand why such an anamoly should exist. The Malnad areas have been totally neglected and if an enquiry is made, it can be easily proved that the Government is collecting the revenue without even spending 10 to 12 per cent of ~~the~~ general neglect that is shown to this District by the Government of Madras is proved by the revenue and expenditure figures for the years 1945 to 1947. Dr. V.K.R.V.Rao, Director of the School of Economics of the Delhi University in his note submitted to the Linguis Provinces Comission in 194 shows that in the year 45-46 when the inco was R1,13,89,783 the expenditure was only R 7,,94,468. ~~In 45-4 the income was R1,13,89,783 the expenditure was only R 7,,94,468.~~ In 46-47 the income was R 1,35,10,758 as against an expenditure of R 89,65,731. This betrays the policy adopted by the Madras Go in respect of this District. There has been a saving of half crore of rupees every year and if figures of the Malnad are crore of rupees every year and if figures of the Malnad are c it can be proved beyond any doubt that not even 10 to 12 N the revenues are spent there.

The heavy indebtedness of the people has not under change since 1931 excepting that it might have shifted People's Committee report again has given a list of t of 18 villages. The figures speak for themselves as a position in 1931.

Serial No.	Village	Approxim
1.	Nidle	90
2.	Nada	35
3.	Kalmanja	40
	Mundaje	68
	Shiradi	
	Meria	

7	Chiodre	9,000
8	Thotathadi	11,000
9	Kutrupadi	52,000
10	Adapadi	13,000
11	Balagad	5,000
12	Kollambgru	8,000
13	Hariharapallathadka	3,000
14	Kalmakar	6,000
15	Sampaje	60,000
16	Shishila	34,000
17.	Charmadi	25,000
18.	Indabettu	17,000

Increase in Fallow Lands:- The net result of the above factors is what we find today. Herebelow are the statistics compiled from the Collectrate of South Kanara.

A Taluk war statement showing the extent of cultivable land left fallow the current fasli is given below:-

Coondapur	11717	--	Broad
Udipi	8288	44	"
Karkala	7843	17	"
Bangalore	64184	--	"
Puttur	14357	75	"
Kasargod	3002	58	"
Beltangady (S.T)	7934	61	"
Mangalore	3423	65	"
Total	145186	70	"

(Canara Collector's Office)
Memo d/ 25-2-1948

showing extent of cultural waste-lands other than fallows

	Area in Acres
	71,717
Udipi	1,45,891
Karkala	57,524
Bangalore	74,490
Kasargod	1,31,254
Coondapur	1,39,826
	6,20,702

Collected from the Jamabandy statistical returns for fasli 1357

(Sd) H.H.C.
4-3-1949

This had been a direct result of the policy adopted by successive administrations. The extent of assessment paid wet lands that are now lying fallow is a commentary on the prevailing conditions as also the administration: The forest policy coupled with the total neglect has resulted in the ruination of the Malnad. But when today we are still continuing to face a serious food shortage, here is land immense wet land capable of growing food, but lying fallow. We are now no more under the heel of the foreigner. It is a sad reflection on ourselves that these fallow lands continue to increase year after year. A solution has to be found to reverse the present state of affairs and place this Malnad on an equal footing with at least the rest of the District.

The Solution for the Development of the Malnad:- Since August, 1947, we had had our independence. We are masters of our own destiny. There is no need to bow our heads or bend our necks before the foreigner. This country can never more be subject to foreign exploitation. Democracy has been our ideal and unless the component parts of our nation develop to their fulness, such a term will be meaningless and hollow. The strength of a chain lies in its weakest link and the continued existence of such miserable conditions in the Malnad is a standing shame and disgrace to the Indian nation. It is up to us to decide once for all whether we rescue the suffering humanity existing in those areas by a reorientation of our forest policy and restrict the scope of the forests and make them subserve the needs of the agriculturists living around them. We cannot have both ways. If we want forests we must maintain them in such a way as not to cause any hardships to nearby cultivation. If we want the cultivator to survive and thrive, he has to be afforded all facilities to carry on his legitimate work by relieving him of his present hardships. I do not oppose the existence of forest as such. I do realise and recognise the importance of forest, but what I cannot understand is the policy which ruthlessly seeks to promote the increase in forest [illegible] carried out at the [illegible]. Purely on humanitarian grounds the present position is intolerable; but, even we see that there is a vast stretch of land capable of development which if done so would go a long way to solve our deficits in food shortage and shortage in commercial crops like betelnut, it becomes an added reason why these areas should be immediately and urgently developed. It is acknowledged that it is the duty of our Government to raise the standard of living of the masses and the welfare of the backward regions should be a matter of top priority. I am endeavouring herebelow to offer my suggestions towards a solution of the Malnad problem.

Now that the Government of India have taken a keen interest in this subject, I suggest at the very outset that a Committee of experts have to be appointed to make a detailed survey of the Malnad and find out exactly in what way the present conditions can be reversed. It should not be difficult for any one to find out suitable means to do this. The nature of the country has not changed. The only drawback has been one very important factor and has been the loss of population. The growth of forests indeed their abnormal growth has been one very important factor and had been the cause for this deterioration. It is up to such a Committee to find practical measures to over-come this difficulty. Even if it should be found necessary to revert to the old process of Kumri cultivation, as a means to restore former conditions, I do not feel that the sacrifice of a portion of the forests would be any great thing. But I feel in my mind that it would not be fix difficult to find a midway method by which the inaccessable jungles may be retained as a source of national income and the rest of the areas ruthlessly cleared for whole-sale cultivation.

The latest methods of mechanised agriculture which have been introduced in several provinces by the Government of India is worth careful consideration. Though at first sight the terrain and the

smallness of the plots would look as a disadvantage, I suggest that this matter may be given very careful consideration, as, in my opinion at the beginning we shall have to depend more on mechanised agriculture than on the common method of agriculture which is dependent on importing population and arranging settlements or colonies. The limited personnel for mechanised agriculture would not be difficult to secure as compared to the importation of vast population for settlement on land. Human considerations play a very important part in immigration and migration and unless very energetic measures and very encourgging facilities are offered, it would be very difficult to attract settlers.

The rest of the drawbacks that have resulted from the growth of forests will naturally desappear when they temselves disappear. Some void will have to be filled. Just as in the case of population, live stock have to be imported and breeding stations established. Houses have to be built, farms have to be made and a new rehabilitation and resettlement has to be done. But all that in the modern age, is capable of easy solution. It is worth while considering whether refuggees from Pakistan could be settled here. Along with this, the question of settling the local labour that is now migrating to the Ghats annually is also to be considered. All of this has to be fitted into a master plan so that the development could proceed on all fronts without a hitch. This is exactly why the creation of a Malnad Development Authority was suggested by the Malnad Conference every year since the last 3 years. A malnad development Corporation should be instituted with a crore of rupees as capital from the Centre and another crore to be contributed by the Madras Government. The authority has to be vested with special powers and should be directed to carry out development measures according to a suitable plan prepared by an expert Committee plan prepared by an expert Committee. In the meantime an adhoc Committee for Malnad development should be set up by the Government of India in cooperation with the concerned prvinces and shoul take in Malnad representatives as well. Objects of such a Commi and functions should be the coordination of the various activitie that are to carried out under different centres prior to the establishment of the Corporation.

A grow more food scheme

South Kanara District Food Sufficient by 1951.

We have decided to be self-sufficient by 1951. To achieve this object it is essential that we must grow about 10,000 tons of rice more than what we do at present. That will be the first step. We, in South Kanara have lakhs and lakhs of acres of cultivated land which is now lying fallow. And, to achieve self-sufficiency in food we have to cultivate only a small portion of it. We have the liberty to select the best land and begin work there. The rest of the land can be taken up later on. For the present we require land to grow only about 10,000 tons of rice. To be on the safer side we shall estimate that we would require about 3 acres to produce a ton of rice, though actually the virgin land would easily yield more. That makes us to select 30,000 acres of land for purpose of cultivating just a single crop.

Puttur Taluk is the biggest in this District. Puttur and Kasargod Taluks form the Puttur Revenue Division. At a glance on the map it will be found that the width of the District is the most in the Puttur Taluk near its side towards Kasargod Taluk. The interior portions of the District which are forest clad are situated among evergreen forests called the Malnad are most fertile where the width is is largest and foothills more evergreen. The Puttur Division and especially the area from Navur in the North to Panathadi in the South resembling a huge bulge on the map is one of the richest areas in point of fertility in the whole District. There are at least 25,000 acres of wet lands for which assessment is being paid from year to year in spite of their remaining fallow, available in this bulge. And, if along with this the extent of culturable waste land and the Reserve Forest land which can be cultivated is also taken into account, the total extent available for cultivation will be in the region of at least a couple of lakhs of acres. The rainfall which is not less than 200 inches per year is unfailing, and with the evergreen forest as wealth at hand, what else would be necessary for virgin cultivation. These lands were all being cultivated till about 1860, i.e. less than a century back, till the British power decided to grow forests instead of food and commercial crops. That is gaurantee that the scheme will be a success.

We have read about or heard of many schemes in various provinces. But, this will be not so costly as many others. With a recurring cost of 14 lakhs it is estimated that the income would be 30 lakhs of rupees. Even with a tenth of the non recurring expenditure, it would make cent per cent profit. Even if

that should be called optimism, we shall take the whole of the nonrecurring expenditure along with the recurring expenses for one year and still, the income would leave a profit of 4 or 5 lakhs on a modest scale. This is not very common in many schemes as it usually is. But, when it is remembered that the Malnad is a fertile area and that no capital works are involved in any manner, the matter explains itself. Emphasis under this scheme is laid on Kumri cultivation. This does not require livestock, nor irrigation nor even levelling of land. The evergreen forests on the hillsides is cut down, allowed to dry, then is set fire to and the land prepared by small bamboo implements, seed sown, a little weeding and harvested. Those are all the operations required. But, the entire 30,000 acres are not Kumri forests. Provision has been made for a third of the total for the usual wet cultivation. And hence the provision for tractors and other equipment.

The scheme is to be in charge of a Director who shall be a competent person who can do the job. Much emphasis need not be placed on qualification. Organising ability, drive and efficiency are the main needs. He shall be assisted by two assistants. There will be 8 centres each in charge of an Inspector. The total strength of the labour employed is estimated 1600 manual labourers with an additional staff of about a hundred mechanics to run the machines and power pl The tractor, the power driven saw, and the motor truck to convey the labour from place to place are the only machines provided for. The implements are of the ~~semi~~ routine type. Mamooties hoes, picks, and axes, and bill hooks with a contigency for crow-bars or the like are provided. A lump sum provision has been made for ~~manu~~ artificial and chemical manures and plant protecting material, another lump sum for roofing material for sheds; and another lumpsum for replacement and spares for machinery has been provided. A sum of nearly 4 lakhs have been provided for roads and culverts etc. 3 Jeeps are estimated for. They would be necessary ~~to~~ for for the officers to move about. Most important of all is the provision for 64 shotguns and 16 rifles and 50 torchlights. For felling trees 40 petrol-driven ~~che~~ chain saw portable sets have been provided for.

Apart from the direct benefit from the scheme the indirect benefit is much vaster. The condition of the agriculturists at present living in those parts is precarious and if such a scheme is not launched there is very certainity of their leavings away their cultivation and migrating to the towns. It is forseen that this scheme would indirectly rehabilitate a vast area. No provision has been made for assessment or rent. This is not at all necessary.

Estimated cost of the Scheme

I. Non recurring

1.	16 International Catterpillar Type Maximum Tractors with appliances, implements etc@ @ Rs 18,000 each.....	Rs 2,88,000/-
2.	40 petrol driven portable chain power saws at ~~Rs~~ Rs 500/- each.....	Rs 20,000/-
3.	16 Threeton Motor Trucks with van-type body at 12,000/- each.....	Rs 1,92,000/-
4.	3 Jeep Land Rovers @ 10,000 each.....	Rs 30,000/-
5.	16 Heavy Rifles @ 800/- each.....	Rs 12,800/-
6.	64 short guns at 300/- each.....	Rs 19,200/-
7.	Lumpsum for Roofing Materials.....	Rs 20,000/-
8.	100 Torch Lights at 50/- each.....	Rs 5,000/-
9.	Contingencies for Spares accessories etc to make up.....	
	Total	Rs 6,00,000/-

II Recurring

Administrative, Labour, Machanics etc

1.	Director's Pay (overall) @ 1,000/- per month...	Rs 12,000/-
2.	Regional Assistants' pay at 350 per month.....	Rs 8,400/-
3.	8 Inspectors' pay at 100/- per month.....	Rs 9,600/-
4.	32 Superior Workers @ 75/- per month.....	Rs 28,800/-
5.	1600 Manual Labourers @ 1/8 a day for 6 months....	Rs 4,32,000/-
6.	400 ".....	Rs 1,08,000/-
7.	Lumpsum contingencies and Travelling Allowances to make up.....	Rs 11,200/-
		6,10,000/-
8.	16 Drivers for Tractors, 40 for Chain saws, 16 for Trucks and 3 for Jeeps at 100/- each per month. Note: These must be not only interchangeable use against animals.....	Rs 90,000/-
	Total	Rs 7,00,000/-

B. Seed, Implements, Manures, Chemicals, ammunition, diesel oil, Petrol etc

1.	Seed paddy. 2000 tons at Rs 200/- per ton.....	Rs 4,00,000/-
2.	50 dozen Mamootis Hoes at 100/- per doz.....	Rs 5,000/-
3.	32 dozen Pickaxes at 150/- per doz.....	Rs 4,800/-
4.	40 Felling axes at Rs 100/- each.....	Rs 4,000/-
5.	80 Bill hooks at Rs 15/- per doz.....	Rs 1,200/-
6.	Lumpsum for	

6. Lumpsum for Manures and Chemicals	Rs	1,50,000/-
7. Lumpsum for Ammunition -.....	Rs	10,000/-
8. " " " Bulbs and batteries.....	Rs	8,000/-
9. " " " Diesel oil Petrol etc.....	Rs	1,00,000/-
10. For contigencies unforseen or otherwise.....	Rs	17,000/-
	Rs	7,00,000/-
C. Essential work like road making, culverts etc including Contour bunding or irrigation etc lumpsum provision...	Rs	4,00,000/-

Grand Total for of all items 24 lakhs.

The estimated income from this scheme will be a minimum of 30 lakhs per annum at the rate of 10,000 tons of rice at the flat rate of Rs 300/- per ton.

The overgrowth of forest which is the main curse for of the Malnad and which is responsible for its deterioration will be removed within this cost. Not only will the Malnad be permanently developed but free of cost with an additional income. The Wynad scheme has cost 34 lakhs to colonise 5000acres. There is no scheme as cheap in expenditure as this and it is neither possible.

It is being said that the Grow More Food Campaign is to be conducted on a war footing. We have seen that in the course of war the cost is just not considered at all. But however, there is no disputing the point that an all-out effort must be made with regard to stepping up food production. When so much fertile land is available for producing food it will be a tragedy if the same is not utilised in this contingency. More than even that the entire question is tied up with the larger question of Malnad Development and this effort would be blazing the trail for another areas and other districts similar to this as well. It has been a worn out cry that one is almost tired of repeating that this district is being neglected. And, there cannot be denying the fact. Malabar which was in similar position is being pulled up to the level of the other districts. But, this district remains as it is, and, if our Government in spite of this crisis does not wake up to help itself then there would be no contradicting the belief that this district is the last to receive a just treatment.

This scheme is prepared with a full knowledge of realities of the locality. But, since this has been prepared by a non-expert it may be got examined early by a competent person. Anyhow, if the work has to be set started it is essential that early action should be taken. The Director and his assistant should start work by the begining of November at the latest if there is a serious thought of producing food in the next cropping season. Further delay would cause

serious dislocation and probably might even cause its postponement to the next cropping season.

I have not mentioned here many other uses and advantages obtaining from this scheme. A real opening in the development of such a vast and fertile region will have been made by the pursuit of this scheme. And it is sure to open a varied vista of many possibilities still unforseen or even dreamtof. I therefore strongly urge that after due examination this scheme with the necessary modifications may be given a serious and honest trial. This way alone is the path of action.

Camp: Mangalore)
)
8th September, 1949.)

(M.N.Bhide)
President, Karnataka Malnad Development Society, P.O. Mundaje, (S.K)

NOTES ON JOINT MEMORANDUM.

Paragraphs 2 to 4 of the Joint Memorandum submitted by the Karnataka Malnad Development Society and South Kanara Land Holders Association to the ~~Honorary~~ Hon'ble Premier and ~~Honorary~~ Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture contain matters relating to the Forest Policy in South Kanara District.

The grievances mentioned in the memorandum and annexture III are mainly 2 in number.

(1) Wanting more lands for cultivation of paddy by cutting down evergreen forests in the Malnad.

(2) Protecting crop from the Wild animals.

According to Memorandum paragraph 3, there are 46000 acres of wet and garden lands that are lying fallow in the ryots holdings and this is mostly in Malnad. When such vast areas are lying fallow, it is the duty of the memorialist with the help of Government to find ways and means to cultivate these areas before asking for more lands. The reasons for leaving such lands uncultivated are two fold. The most important is the scarcity of labour due to the present day attitude of the villager desiring to live in crowded towns and cities doing work in factories, than to spend his days toiling in the hot sun doing manual labour with low remuneration in the open field; The other and equally important reason is the depredation of wild beasts destroying the crop raised by the cultivator.

3. It is the duty of the Memorialists with the help and cooperation of Government Departments to make the life of villagers more pleasant and attractive, and their return in the shape of cooly labour more remunerative just as coffee and tea planters are doing in such Malnad areas. Then more labour can be attracted and the areas lying fallow can be brought

under plough. There is also the other aspect of th land, not giving sufficient return owing to the old and unscientific method of cultivation. More intensive cultivation with the help of modern implements and artificial manure will also help in obtaining better return from the land.

4. Nobody denies the fact that lot of damage is caused by wild animals to the crop in Malnad areas. To prevent the trouble from wild animals each land holder is permitted to clear the undergrowth of the Reserved Forest adjoining his cultivation to a distance of 1/2 a mile from his land and to use the materials so obtained for his bonafide use. Except in about 1/2 dozen places, this concession is not availed of and it is too costly for the Department to take up this clearing. The cultivator is also permitted to remove from the Reserved Forest free of charge green manure and dead leaves for manuring his paddy fields. He is also permitted to remove dead fuel for his use. Such liberal concessions are unique to South Kanara District and is not exercised in any other Districts of this Presidency. The Government are also very liberal in granting licences for possessing guns for destruction of wild beasts that are destroying crops. Recently about 800 gun licences were issued for protection of crop. ~~e.g. for hunt~~. Besides the above the villagers are permitted to organize Shikar ~~e.g. for~~ hunting parties to hunt and shoot wild animals that are taking shelter inside the Reserved Forests. These concessions were introduced in the year 1930.

5. Annexure III of the memorandum suggests cutting down of 30000 acres of evergreen Forests for raising 10000 tons of rice by Kumri or shifting cultivation

method. These Forests are the results of rigid protection and scientific management for the last nearly 100 years and it will be a real calamity and retrograde step if such forests which are preserved for plentiful rain fall, and regulated supply of water to the main rivers, are cut down for raising crop for a year to satisfy the needs of a ~~few~~ few at the expense of the larger interest of the District. The evil effects and dangers of shifting cultivation can best be illustrated by the disastrous floods that occurred in Vizagpatam District in 1931 owing to the unregulated shifting cultivation practiced by the hill tribes in the Agency tracts. The unrestricted and unscientific cultivation especially during the last War in the Nilgiris District and the erosion in the hill slope is causing grave concern to the authorities. Coming nearer home, when the people of South Kanara District are agitating for opening a deep sea port in Mangalore where the Netravati and Gurpur rivers join, the task of the Port authorities will be made doubly difficult every year to dredge the silt that will be brought down by these 2 rivers if unrestricted felling of Forests is allowed in its upper reaches with its devastating land slides and soil erosion. South Kanara District with its heavy rain fall cannot afford such costly experiments which cannot be remedied for several years to come and this generation will stand self condemned before the posterity.

6. The following areas from Reserved Forests were given for Kumri cultivation in Puttur and Kasaragod Taluks from 1941 onwards. Villagers mostly Marathis were permitted to burn the slush left over by contractors in felled coupes and raised very good crops mostly paddy and Ragi. In return they planted teak and other species

of seedlings and protected them for a year, which resulted in the mutual benefit of the Government and the villagers (See appendix 1)

7. Besides these from 1943 onwards, 13 individuals in Uppinangady, 6 in Puttur and 2 in Mangalore Range were given suitable lands inside Reserved Forest in pursuance of the Grow More Food ~~Company~~ Campaign and it is disappointing to see that major portion of the individuals have not taken the trouble to grow any crop in the area. Suitable areas for Kumri cultivation are available in an extent of about 75 acres in Golithattu village and another 100 acres in Panja village every yedr if men are available for such cultivation.

8. As the Memorialists are anxious to do shifting cultivation inside Forests suitable areas of not more than 500 acres in 4 or 5 bits of Unreserves in Puttur Taluk may be granted to the Memorialist as an experiment to demonstrate the evil effects of unrestricted shifting cultivation. There are altogether about 700000 of acres of Unreserves in South Kanara District of which 302768 acres lie in Puttur Taluk. It may also be considered if we cannot grant restricted ~~plain~~ plain Reserved Forests in the Malnad area adjoining cultivations for clear felling and growing of Forest Species under Government control after raising food crops for a couple of years of its clear felling.

District Forest Officer
South Kanara.

APPENDIX I

Year	Total area under Kumri cultivation in acres which was raised as Teak Plantation.	Yield in muras. Paddy	Ragi
1941	215	690	395
1942 to 1944	282½	209	1373
1945	210	461	467 647
1946	243	1518	945
1947	90	-	243
1948	154	517	1131
1949	172	1665	610

APPENDIX II.

Figures of Revenue and Expenditure for 5 years. in S K. taal-zon

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs
1944-45	9,86,954	6,51,142
1945-46	5,95,564	3,67,361
1946-47	6,14,578	3,25,825
1947-48	9,56,766	3,70,730
1948-49	9,31,675	4, 26,602

APPENDIX III

(1) Number of domesticated animals reported to have been killed by wild animals in and around Reserve Forest in the whole district from January to September, 1949. — 500

(2) Number of gun licences granted recently for protection of crops upto date till 1949 — 1357

(3) Number of Shikar or Hunting parties organised inside Reserved Forests under orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer. — (Particulars not available at present in Collector's Office

22/10/49

P.T.O.

APPENDIX IV

From 1938.

Year of formation.	Name of Reserved Forest.	Afforestation.	Disafforestation
1937-1938		Nil	Nil
1938-1939		Nil	Nil
1939-1940	Naravi Addition IX	21-1 acres	Nil
1940-41	Andar Addition III	21-8 acres	Nil
1940-1941	Naravi Addition X	3.2 Acres	Nil
1941-1942	Nil	Nil	Nil
1942-1943	Part of Baindur R.F	Nil	1598 acres
1943-1944	~~Part of Baindur~~	Nil	Nil
1944-1945		Nil	Nil
1945-1946		Nil	Nil
1946-47		Nil	Nil
1947-48	Part of Yemmiru	Nil	1.19 acres
1948-49		Nil	Nil
	Total.	46.1	1599.19 acres

District Forest Officer
South Kanara.

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Ujre.
26th October '46.

Supplementary note to the Malnad Development Society Memorandum.

We beg to point out the following matters for due consideration.

Communications: Apart from the basic need for more roads, the manner in which the Malnad roads are being maintained at present shows that something is radically wrong in the present setup under which they are maintained. Since the Highways department have taken charge of these interior roads they are fast deteriorating. On enquiry, we learn that the usual estimates, contracts etc which have to be completed by March have even now not been completed, and hence the roads are left to the mercy of 200 and more inches of rain. It is also learnt that large sums of money are being surrendered since three or four years out of the allotments made for these roads. Unless the village roads are at least maintained properly no grow more feed of any sort would recieve any encouragement. Instead, bad roads would be an insurmountable obstacle in the path of any progress. We request that this matter may be gone into and defects remedied urgently.

Anti_malaria scheme. The Anti_malaria scheme working in Puttur Taluk is covering at present about 80 villages out of about 275 in the distric which are definitely malarial. The Government is incurring an expenditur at present of Rs 75,000/- . At this rate it would not be possible to cove the entire Malnad even within 3 or 4 years. A scheme was submitted by me last year to cover the whole Malnad of the district within the next year at the same cost, or slightly more. An assistant Director of the Malaria Institute of India who was here in charge of a Pilot scheme conducted by the Government of India has elaborately outlined a cooperative scheme similar to mine. I request that the matter of covering the entire Malnad area be immediately considered, so that grow more feed schemes could be encouraged. A note has been sent to the Public Health Department on this matter and it is requested that the same may be considered at an early date.

Allotment of Tractors with Bull_dozer and other equipment for Malnad. After continued efforts one tractor was made available to this centre for only a short time. Due to scarcity of manpower and cattle wealth in the Malnad areas people have taken immediately to the use of tractors. At least half a dozen tractors with bull_dozer equipment should be

seperately alletted to the Malnad areas. We are quite confident that sufficient people would be forthcoming to employ them without any diffi culty. The employment of tractors in the Malnad is sure to bring much land under cultivation. We notice that at present they are being employ elsewhere, probably because the staff prefer to remain near the towns. The necessity for tractors is in the Malnad and we hope proper arrangem would be made to station them in suitable Malnad centres.

Assignment of land to grow more food.

We are being flooded with complaints that applications for assignment o land are not being expeditiously dealt with at present. We have recieve copies of many of the applications and we have noticed that most of th are landless people in the Malnad areas of the district who have been encouraged to grow more food by us. It is a known fact that vast areas of land exist in Revenue, Perambeke or Reserve forests. In Sullia Firka we find that people are forthcoming to cultivate fresh land to grow foo It is probably not possible to examine these applications in the usual routine course. If arrangements are made to set up a special staff to deal with such applications, I am quite sure a considerable area in so centres of the Malnad could be immediately brought under cultivation. The tardy manner in which the subsidy schemes are being worked do not inspire any confidence in the people, and, all our efforts to encourage production of food do not bear results. I suggest that a special staff be employed to deal with grow more food matters like the assignment of lands, extending subsidies for irrigation, manures, seeds, etc etc. This will not only accelerate the food production immediately, but, wi inspire confidence in the people. The present attitude of the people t the least is defeatist. Let it not be said that people do not show any enthusiasm. Provided Government and their officials evince real sympat in the people, the people will more than ever be prepared to go forward

Forest Grievances Conference. I am sure we have very clearly impress that the main difficulty of the Malnad is the forest problem. I suggest that a Conference to determine the method by which the present policy to be modified should be convened as early as possible. The concerned heads of the Department along with Malnad representatives may be calle to meet under your guidance. Unless the ghost of the forest is laid th is no possibility of any progress.

Explanatory note re Malnad development to grow more food.

Introduction: A grow more food scheme has been submitted already and this note is intended to explain and make clear the scheme as also to make the several aspects of Malnad life and agriculture more clear And to show how the execution of the scheme is absolutely necessary to stop the decline of the food position in this district. This note is intended to show how and why the food position in the district can be improved solely by the development of the Malnad. Besides, it will clearly show in what way the Government is solely responsible for the deterioration of the Malnad and, as such, it becomes the inescapable duty of the Government to set matters right. But, in the present circumstances, it will be a matter of satisfaction to note that the ultimate objective of Malnad Development can be achieved in the course of the urgent need to step up food production.

Main reasons for Malnad deterioration: The reservation of the Forests appear to be the main and the most important reason for the decline of the Malnad. The areas where cultivation was carried on and a vast population was living in prosperous condition is now covered by reserved forests. The population that previously lived in those areas has not subsequently settled outside the forests. It has either vanished as in the case of the hill tribes or has migrated to distant areas. This population that previously lived in the reserved areas was the mainstay of the entire countryside. They used to be the labour that was employed by others. This population having entirely vanished and no new population having taken their place adjacent land began to be thrown out of cultivation increasingly Added to the resulting paucity of population new factors appeared which decreased the population still further. Malaria, which was unknown in the area when forest was regularly cut down and/burnt now appeared. Malaria has been responsible for the general ill-health of the Malnad and specially for the increasingly higher death rate. In fact, the death rate has been higher than the birth rate for a number of years now. Next in importance came the Ravages from Wild Animals. From elephants to the smallest of wild animals like the rat, these wild animals have multiplied to an enormous extent that life and agriculture has become most difficult to be carried on. It is estimated that the annual loss to crops is in the region of about 20 to 25 per cent and the loss of cattle about 20 per cent per annum on the average. Loss due to pests is a regular feature of the Malnad. The above conditions have arisen as a direct result of the Forest policy. These by themselves should be sufficient to bring down the prosperity of any region.

But, the policy of the foreign exploiter whose only aim was to grow timber for the Royal Navy and the Merchant Fleet and possibly the elimination of Mountain strongholds in his strategy to keep this land under domination, succeeded in making the entire most uncomfortable to live in. Population slowly began to migrate to the coastal areas. The labouring class migrated to the Mysore and coorg areas where new plantations were being opened for Coffee. The Government hastened this migration by a policy of systematically neglecting the Malnad. The shift of emphasis from contented rural economy of self-sufficiency to the system of highly centralised administration to suit the foreign exploits completed the process and whatever representations were made naturally received no response at all. Consequently, communications in the Malnad, medical and educational facilities were denied and co-plea with the drawbacks arising out of the Forest Policy Malnad conditions became almost intolerable.

The present food shortage in the district can directly be traced to the altered conditions of the Malnad area. From a highly surplus area it has now become a highly deficit one. And, as far as this district is concerned, it may be safely presumed that the rehabilitation of the Malnad and restoring that area to its previous condition will be surely able to restore the surplus position of this district in a short time.

The Rehabilitation of the Malnad: As stated elsewhere the density of the population at present is only about 50 per square mile as against 6 to 800 in the coastal parts. Though it might look at first sight that settlement and rehabilitationis very difficult and costly, it need not be so, because of the possibility that people to the extent of about a lakh and more that are at present going out of the district as seasonal labourers may find it attractive and profitable to settle in the newly developed Malnad. The grow more food scheme is an opening to show people that Malnad is capable of rehabilitation and settlement. There are at present about 40,000 acres of wet-lands lying fallow. But, they as well as about 5 to 6 lakhs of dry lands that are easily cultivable need not be distinguished seperately. The first and foremost step to improve the Malnad is the clearance of the forest land near the villages. That would cost a lot of money by itself and no purpose would be served unless the cleared area is brought under cultivation. That is why emphasis in the scheme is laid on Kumri cultivation. At present one fifth of the district is forest. But, if the Malnad alone is considered the proportion of forest to cultivated land is short [illegible] overwhelming forest proportion will [illegible]

By the removal of these forests not only in those places where forests have been actually removed will food be grown, but, in the neighbouring fallow lands which at present are lying fallow , food will be grown. Not only this, but, the ravages from wild animals in the entire locality will also be reduced so that the present loss due to that reason will also not occur. This is the direct result of Kumri cultivation. Indirectly, places will be exposed where settlement of a permanent nature is easily possible. The entire district is hilly, and, the topography in the reserve is in no way different than that outside it. As a matter of fact, it is a matter of common knowledge that wet lands also have been included inside the reserve areas. Thus without additional cost these lands can be open for reclamation and settlement. Another important result would be the fresh creation of safe grazing lands where kumri is opened. The one reason for the disappearance of the cattle wealth of this district after the initiation of the forest policy has been the disappearance of grazing lands that were available in abundance before the reserves began. It is estimated at present that on a modest estimate a couple of lakhs of cattle are being imported into the district annually, just to replace the losses to a small extent. The Malnad area was rich in cattle wealth and the old conditions in this matter can only be restored if cattle which is an important factor in agriculture and life, specially in an unhealthy area, are improved. Kumri cultivation definitely creates such an opportunity. Yet another advantage from the scheme is the resulting improvement of health conditions in the the surrounding areas. As stated elsewhere, the burning of the forest clenses up the mass of rotten vegetation in the vicinity. This would also improve the quality of water seeping through such rotten vegetation.

The Development of the Malnad. The Mysore Government had realised the importance of Malnad development and is spending crores of rupees for the purpose. The Bomby Government has recently realised the vital need to improve and rehabilitate the same and has begun work in that direction. Because probably the Malnad area is rather small in the entire Madras Presidency, this Government has been neglecting this matter up to now. But, the food shortage should shake us up and awaken us. The cheapest method by which food can be grown is the one which is possible in the Malnad. Nowhere else is it possible to grow food at such cheap cost. Irrigation, livestock, manure or even levelling the land is not necessary at all for Kumri Cultivation. The cost of felling down the forest is indeed very small. If it is feared that valuable timber will be needlessly burnt away, it would not be

difficult to retrieve valuable timber before the area is set fire to. The present scheme provides for the cultivation of about 20,000 acres of Kheri every year. Presuming the term would be once in 5 years, the total extent of forest which would be converted into Kheri would be about one lakh of acres on the whole. This would be just about a fifth of the forest area.

The Forest Department. It would appear that the forest department are trying to object to this scheme on the ground that the forest area is being diminished in the district. It was alright when the foreign power was ruling this country with the sole object of exploiting us to their benefit to have advanced this argument. This argument was being used by the foreigner. Even the grandiose name of "Soil Conservancy" was used for this purpose. But, from any sensible point of view, there is no justification to grow forests in the manner in which they are being done at present. The Forests are just enclosed and allowed to grow. It will be found that till the years these vast forests have not yielded any revenue worth the name. If the forest are to be assessed, they have surely not even yielded that much of revenue. These forests are without any benefit to anyone, a blocking menace to life and agriculture. The present scheme embraces the removal of forests to only a fifth of their extent. Nothing will befall anyone if these are removed to even a half of their size. But, for the present, we would be content if agreement of even their removal to a fifth of their present size in the course of five years will result. These measures are the least to produce any results or benefit of a permanent nature. The masses living in these Malnad areas have been suffering from a very long time. They are labouring under even worse circumstances that it is a wonder they have survived still. They have become conscious of their amelioration and unless Government in very good time does not take steps to counteract these situation and take timely action, the production of the Malnad area is bound to fall to a great extent. Even at present the Malnad is a surplus area. It is largely underpopulated. Malaria corps havoc. The wild beasts take away 20 to 30 per cent of what is grown- and about 30% of the cattle are lost annually. The forests were not there till 1860 and they were only allowed to grow since that time. So, nothing untoward will befall if they are reduced by a fifth in the course of 5 years. The objections of the forest department should not stand in the way of a rehabilitation of the entire region. The scheme as outlined is quite practicable. Unless Government take [illegible]

solve this problem there is no possibility of increasing food production in the district on the one hand and on the other hand the Government would be losing [illegible] of the Inland waters.

The Government of India have recognised the possibilities of increasing food production by the development of the Inland [illegible] and have decided to [illegible] proposals to set up a Kerala [illegible] and a Regional Centre for Development [illegible] Kerala Government has not included their representation in this project. But, as a result of this [illegible] preliminary investigation [illegible] production to step up by 1954, ideally as might be [illegible] this fact, all is not lost. We are now prepared to face intervention and [illegible] it is not [illegible] to move effectively for time. The scheme is just an [illegible] of development, we are prepared it is certain that [illegible] will make [illegible]. Although a full area of lakhs of acres [illegible] reclaimed right along with the rest of facilities for growing [illegible] it would [illegible] if we fail to utilise this vast opportunity.

[illegible] to [illegible] not more than 24 [illegible] is [illegible] only [illegible] the [illegible] year. The non-[illegible] will not affect [illegible] of the scheme. The [illegible] profit of nearly [illegible] per cent, the [illegible] will recover [illegible] to [illegible] for the [illegible] The [illegible] of the [illegible] may be utilised for [illegible] and rehabilitating the area. There [illegible] be no objection to the Government collecting [illegible] on the [illegible] area [illegible] is a clear overwhelming profit. An advance of 25 lakhs at the most is [illegible] Here is another definite possibility to the Government [illegible] its overall [illegible]. Once the [illegible] is cleared, it is quite possible [illegible] can be taken over at the current rate of assessment.

Foreign Exchange. The shortage which [illegible] ranges from 10 to 15 lakhs tons in the last [illegible] now threatens to be in the region of nearly 20,000 tons. The price at the [illegible] rate for 20,000 tons of rice is about 80 lakhs of rupees. This vast amount is a terrible drain on the economic resources of the district if we continue to import the same grain year after year. If it is feared the district, with its present [illegible] with a balance and its large acreage, [illegible] to [illegible] this vast drain. Further, there is another aspect to this economic benefit resulting from the development of the Inland. There are vast areas where commercial crops like groundnut, coconut, pepper and cashewnut can be [illegible]

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This is not to the prejudice of foodgrains. Equally so, other foodcrops like tapioca, sweet potato, bananas etc, can also be grown without much extra cost. After all, it is well known that one crop rice will not pay an agriculturist in the long run, and, thus to bring permanence to rural economy it is desirable to give every facility to balance individual economy to bring about the well-being of a region. The appearance of communistic tendencies have often been traced to scarcity and poverty. Communism develops and becomes aggressive when people become desperate. With a possibility of building up a balanced economy in the Scheme a great ideal of Gananiji's - Rural self-sufficiency - will have been demonstrably achieved. Besides, the immediate need to increase food production will be achieved. The economic fabrique of the district will be strengthened by the execution of this scheme.

With all the above benefits, and, without grave risks or drawbacks, it would be indeed a very great tragedy if the Government do not accept the scheme in its outline.

In conclusion, it is to be said that unless the Government launch such a concrete scheme the prevailing belief that nothing is being vigorously done by the Government will gain added strength, and, for such of us who have been expecting some action from the Government would have to be sadly disappointed, and, probably get ultimately frustrated. Let it be hoped that such a contingency may not arise and that the Government would find it possible to put such a scheme into execution.

Yours faithfully,

Mangalore.
25th October '49.

(M.M.Bhide)
President, Karnataka Scheme Development Society,
Post Mundaje. South Kanara.

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To

The Hon'ble Sri. K.S.Kumaraswamy Raja, M.L.A.,

Premier, Government of Madras, on tour in S.Kanara

At UJIRE, S.K. dated 9th October '49.

Memorandum

By

The President,
The Karnataka Malnad Development Association.
Mundaji. S.Kanara.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of our joint memorandum submitted to you today, I beg to submit the following very important matter for your earnest and serious consideration.

2. Because of the untiring efforts of our society the people of the Malnad areas have become conscious of the need to improve their position, and, in view of the very vital fact that growing of more food crops and meeting the food shortage is the most essential need of the present situation, people in the most interior area like Subrahmanya are coming forward for assignment of land to grow more food. Most of such applicants are landless people, and, their requests if met, would certainly increase the production of food crops. I have recieved copies of many such applications.

3. The present machinery to handle such applications is the routine process, which generally takes years to get examined. This will in no way help the situation. I am afraid, the enthusiasm that we have been able to evoke in the people is not only meeting a setback, but, questions are being asked with regard to the seriousness of purpose with which the grow more schemes are being worked.

4. I beg to submit that as far as the Malnad area is concerned, machinery should be set up which would be able to examine applications and dispose of them within at least a couple of months at the most. A special staff for this purpose may be set up immediately, so that, if a serious and earnest attempt is made many people would come forward to grow more food. There are some lands ideally suitable for cultivation in the reserve forests. I am told that all applications made till now, have not been examined. I suggest that the same staff may be instructed to collect all such applications, and, take necessary steps to help

people to secure land for them to grow food.

5. I take the liberty to draw your kind attention to the fact that in the present crisis it is absolutely necessary that officials should be helpful to the villagers generally, and, to the Malnad villagers in particular. All the fond hopes we had that under the new dispensation, matters would radically improve have proved to be idle, in as much as, we notice the same old methods and delays and red tape being repeated, probably in a worse form. I strongly urge that all officials should be instructed to bestow specially kind and benevolent attention to the Malnad. I know, and, also am aware, that it is difficult for the higher officers to get into the Malnad, due to want of communications, but, this absence of contact of the higher officials is most conducive to the free and unrestricted play of the local and subordinate staff. I confess the Malnad people have not yet shed their fear complex, and, that is the main reason why they are being treated in the present manner. But, in view of the food crisis we are sure to face, I feel it my solemn duty to request the Government to treat the poor, illiterate and backward Malnad Kanara ryots with the greatest possible consideration and kindness. They have never yet honestly felt that this is the Peoples' Government. To be more frank, some even go to the extent of comparing the old and the new, and draw adverse conclusions. I only plead that such a feeling would have to be removed at the earliest possible time.

6. It is not my intention to criticise anybody. But, I feel it my duty to bring to the notice of the Government existing state of affairs. This is not the first time I have been doing this. But, Sir, your presence amidst us has made it imperative that I should sound this opinion without any hesitation whatsoever. Apart from the general matter of the usual administration, the present food crisis compels me to do our best in actually growing more food. As already stated the Malnad is the only place where additional food can be grown, at the cheapest possible cost, and, hence the need to remove all the obstacles in the way of achieving our objective.

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7. Even at the risk of repetition, I like to emphasise the fact that in spite of adverse conditions, like want of communications, medical facilities and the oppressive forest problems, malaria and a score of other difficulties, as compared to the coastal areas, the Malnad is still a surplus area in spite of the continuous decrease in the extent of cultivation. And, unless the Malnad people are assisted by the Government to a very great extent and made to put forth their efforts to the maximum possible extent, conditions will deteriorate to such an extent that the Malnad would become desolate within a short time, and, the deficit in food increase enormously. Unless speedy measures to rehabilitate the Malnad are undertaken with courage and vigour, the tiny spark of hope that still lingers in the heart of the Malnad people will be extinguished. If the present population is encouraged by actual assistance and a helpful attitude on the part of the Government and their officials, they would be trying their utmost to help themselves, as well as try their level best to grow food to a very great extent even by importing and settling new population. We have seen the manner in which vast amounts are being spent by various Governments in India, including our own, to colonise such lands in order to grow more food. But, much of this expense can be saved if timely help and succour is given to the existing population.

8. As already stated the solution of the forest problem is the most important. I suggest that a Conference of Departmental heads along with Malnad representatives be held under your presidency as early as possible to decide this vital question. Next, a special staff to examine applications for assignment of lands, both revenue, reserve and poramboke with the greatest possible speed, should be set up so that efforts could be made to step up food production in the next cropping season. Thirdly, instructions to be issued to all the departmental heads in the district as well as the Province, to devote special attention ~~attention~~ to Malnad and extend to the Malnad people kindness, sympathy and understanding.

9. We are very glad you have been pleased to pay us a visit. We look forward to some concrete results in order that the neglected masses of the Malnad may be persuaded to look forward with confidence and hope to a better future for them. We believe that you will be instrumen

in revolutionising both our outlook and our future.

10 This is the first occasion when the Premier of a Province has paid us a visit. The Malnad, more than a third in area, and a fifth in population of the district, humbly, but, earnestly offers its services under the present difficult situation arising out of the present food shortage, and pledges to do its utmost in producing more food, hoping at the same time that its humble offer may kindly be accepted, thereby necessitating the removal of their disabilities.

Thanking you, Sir, most heartily,

I beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,

(M.N.Bhide.)
President, Karnataka Malnad Development Society, Mundaje. S.Kanara.

Ujre.
26th October '49.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯ ತಳ್ಳಿಯು
ತಾ 23.10.49ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಡಿದಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಾಜರಿಂದ್ದವು :—

ಹಾಜರಿ :—

1. ಶ್ರೀ। ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣಯ್ಯರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2. ಶ್ರೀ। ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪಾಡಿ ಸುಬ್ರಾಯರು. ತಾಂಬೆದಕ್ಕೆ
3. ಶ್ರೀ। ಡಿ. ವೀರಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು. ಮೈಂಬೆ
4. ಶ್ರೀ। ಯಂ. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು ಕಿ. ಹ.
5. ಶ್ರೀ। ಯಂ. ನಾಗಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನವರು. ಹಾ

ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳು :—

1. ಅಮರವಳ್ಳಿ ಪುಣ್ಯಮಾಗಣಿಗಳ್ಳವರ್ಗದವರು ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದು ಬಂದಾವಳಿ ಶಕವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವದಿಂದಲೇ ತಾನು ಮಳ್ಳು ಭಾಗದ ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಪುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಿತ್ತಾಗ್ಗು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಗೆ ತೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ತರದ ಆತಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಗೆ ತೊಡುವರೆ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೊದಲು ತಾ 26.1.49ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೋರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗ್ಗು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪನವರಿಂದ ಕರೆದ ತಾ 12.5.49ರ ಗಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ್ಗು ಈವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಅಂತಿಮ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ತಾನ ಮಳ್ಳು ಭಾಗಿಗಳ್ಳು ಈ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳು. ಮುಂದೆ ಅನಂತರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ತಾನಾಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 0—4—0 ಯಂತೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟನ್ನು (ಎತ್ತಿಗೆ) ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ತಾನ ಆಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ಮಳ್ಳು ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ತಾನ ಮಳ್ಳು ಭಾಗಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳು, ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಬರಿಂದ ಈ ಆಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೂ ಮಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ತಾನಾಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ತಾನ ಭಾಗಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಂಡಾಲು ಬಂದ ಮಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಈ ತಾನದವರು ಭಾಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಯಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾ ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಆವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆ ಬಲಾತ್ಕರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಗಮನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಾಸ್ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಚರ್ಚಾಸ್ಪದ

ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗದೆ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಬಡ ಜಾತಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗದೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇಷ್ಟೋ ಬಡ ಜಾತಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗದೆ ಅಂಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಈ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಜಾತಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಯುಕ್ತಾಯುಕ್ತ ವಿವೇಕಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳದೆಯೂ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸಿದ ಅನಂತರವೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಹ ಬಡ ಜಾತಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಹಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜಾತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದವರೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಹ ಬಡ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಹಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದು.

ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳಕಳಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ದೊರಕುವಂತೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅವರ ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ವಿಷಯವು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ದಿನಾಂಕ 26.10.44 ರಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬರಲಾಗದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬರಲಾಗದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕ

A D D R E S S

Presented

By

The Residents of Uppinangady and Kokkada Circles

To

The Hon'ble SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,

Premier, Government of Madras,

and

The Hon'ble SRI A. B. SHETTY,

Minister for Agriculture.

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Honoured Sirs,

1. We, the residents of Uppinangady and Kokkada Circle extend to you a most hearty and cordial welcome to our midst. Till now we had not the honour and pleasure of a visit from any honourable Minister of the Government. This is a proud day for us, when you, Sirs, the Premier and head of the Government and the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty, should have both found time and opportunity to visit our place. We fervently hope Sirs, that though this is the first time, this will not be the last time that Honourable Ministers of the Government visit our place, and in future the members of your Government will not confine their visits only to cities and towns, but also to out of the way places and villages like ours.

2. It will not be wrong to say that this town of Uppinangady is the first town in the Malnad area of our District. In ancient times when trade mostly flowed on land, through bullock carts and when the inter-trade between the neighbouring State of Mysore and our District was very flourishing, and the eastern parts

of our District was still populous and flourishing, this Town of Uppinangady was an important commercial centre and the head-quarters of our Taluk. But all that is now past glory. The Malnad area has become gradually de-populated, because of Malaria and forest growth, the channel of trade has mostly shifted from land to sea, the transport of goods has changed from bullock carts to motor lorries, the head-quarters of our Taluk from here to Puttur, hence the importance and prosperity of our Town has also declined.

3. We do not propose, Sirs, to weary you either with tales of our misfortunes or a catalogue of our grievances. But we feel sure that it would not be out of place if we take this opportunity of placing before you a few facts and a few requests also.

4. Our town is situated at the confluence of two important rivers of the district Netravathi and Kumaradhara. While the terrain of our district is such that large-scale dam irrigation is not possible, minor irrigation projects are both possible and feasible. This possibility is completely neglected and not even investigated. Construction of a cheap dam at a place called Bolthyar near Kochila on the Netravathi river about 9 miles above our town would not only bring under cultivation over 600 acres of land now lying fallow, but would enable the raising of II and III crop in hundreds of acres of other fields in which now only one crop is grown. This we understand has been already investigated by the P.W.D. Construction of another cheap dam at Konthoor on the Kumaradhara river about 10 miles east

of this Town, will bring under cultivation about 800 acres of land now lying waste. This could also be a permanent source of abundant water supply to the proposed cattle-farm. This is yet to be investigated. In both these fivers flow is perennial and never dries up even in the worst summer. All along the banks of these rivers up to the confluence and also after confluence right up to Mangalore, there are thousands of acres of land either lying waste or yielding only one crop. While extensive dam irrigation is impossible in our district, extensive lift irrigation is most ideally suited. The river beds are not deep and the water level is not more than 20 feet deep from either bank even in the worst summer. Even if only a fraction of the amount spent in other districts over various irrigation projects is spent in this area for a scheme of irrigation by supply of agricultural pumping sets, thousands of acres can be brought under cultivation and 3 crops raised without any difficulty. There is no doubt a Scheme of supply of pumping sets at present. But this Scheme is neither helpful nor practicable. The poor ryot can practically derive no benefit under the existing scheme. We would earnestly suggest that the Government itself may instal pumping sets and supply water to poor ryots charging a particular rate for water supplied, and in cases of bigger cultivators, supply pumping sets and recover their cost in instalments. The necessary technical and mechanical aid for installation and maintenance of the sets will

also have to be given by the Government, as it is found for want of these aids the Ryots who purchased the pumping sets have suffered.

5. Supply of cheap electricity is another important though not essential pre-requisite for the full success of this Scheme. While from press report we learn that the Madras Government has entered into an agreement with the Mysore Government for getting electric supply from the Jog Falls, we do not see anything tangible in that direction and we earnestly hope that this will not be merely a paper agreement but very soon the villagers and cultivator of our district will get the amenity and blessing of cheap electricity.

6. The belt of land about twenty to thirty miles wide running at the foot of the Western Ghats to the entire length of the District from north to south is Malnad area. This vast tract of land is the most fertile in the district and food and fruit crops could be raised with very little effort. In ancient times this vast area of land to its entire length and breadth was wealthy, populous, flourishing and was the seats of many kingdoms. With the advent of the British, the places of power and seat of government changed, coast became more important. Added to this the enactment of forest laws and the stringent application of the same, helped the growth of forests at the expense of man and cattle and to-day it is a sorrowful tale to tell that the entire area is overgrown with forests, neglected and lying waste. With the growth of forest the scourge

of malaria has taken a firm hold over this area and the process of de-population was further hastened by the advent of this scourge and this vast area of fertile land is to-day going to waste for want of people, cultivation and attention.

7. Time after time representations have been made to Government about the hardships owing to the existence of reserve forests. But unfortunately these have been in vain. The forest laws and the policy of conservation of forests, which are good on the East Coast where rainfall is hardly 20 to 30 inches per year are absolutely inapplicable to our district, where rainfall particularly in this area goes up to 200 inches per year. Thus while the present policy of conservation of reserve forests is a blessing on the East Coast it is a menace in our District.

8. So much is talked of about "Grow more food campaign." Our district is deficit in matter of food. A minimum of about 20 to 30 thousand tons of food per year is required to make our district self-sufficient. A scheme of reclamation and rehabilitation of the Malnad area will not only give us this quantity of extra food grains but much more. What is really wanted to make the Malnad area habitable and attract people to live, work, cultivate and settle there is deforestisation of the cultivable areas and ridding the area of the scourge of malaria. An all-embracing anti-malarial scheme of D.D.T. spray for the entire Malnad area and clearance and de-reserving of forests from the cultivable area and restricting it to the barest minimum

to the top and sides of the Western Ghats -- these are the two most important measures which we most earnestly request you, Sir, to introduce. Want of proper medical aid is another great drawback of this area. There is not a single dispensary or hospital in hundreds of square miles of this area and people stricken with the disease have to languish and die or go to the far-off hospital in Puttur. We request you, Sir, to direct the opening of atleast one regular dispensary at Kokkada and convert the existing rural dispensary at Uppinangady into a regular provincial hospital.

9. The want of proper village communications as also communication with outside is yet another great drawback which is retarding the development of this area. A first class all weather road right through the centre of Malnad area from Subramanya on the south to Mundaje on the north passing through Periyasanthi, Kokkada, Nidle and Dharmastala is an absolute necessity. Construction of the road will open up this entire area. The existing road from Uppinangady to Subramanya is not an all weather road. During the 6 months of rainy season it is completely closed. Even during summer due to the Hosmat river this road is not usable for motor vehicles. Conversion of this road into an all-weather road by building 5 causeway bridges will not only open the area concerned but also help communication with the Mysore State through Bhisle Ghat thus immensely helping the import of cattle to the annual Cattle Fair at Subramanya.

10. The extent to which the latter of law is followed in matter of reserve forests is evident from this

instance. In the heart of our Town in an extent of about 3 acres is reserve forest area. Time and again we requested that this area may be de-reserved, deforested and the site granted for a public purpose. But our request has fallen on deaf ears. While the neighbouring school has no playground and the towns-people have no open space to congregate for recreation, a reserve forest is grown in the heart of the Town. May we most earnestly request you, Sir, to order the de-reserving and deforestation of this area.

11. We are informed that your Government proposes to extend the firka development scheme to two more firkas in every district. We earnestly urge, Sir, that the Kokkada firka of Puttur Taluk may be taken up as one of the firkas for development under this Scheme. The Kokkada firka extending right up to the foot of the Ghats and which is close to the cattle-farm site in Koila. This is rich in natural resources and fertility, completely neglected, sparsely populated, ridden with malaria, rampant with illiteracy and ignorance, suffering from want of of medical aid, sanitation, education, communications, and amenity and convenience of life -- this is ideally suited for development and does urgently require development. There is already a Village Reconstruction Committee working in this firka since the last 4 years and the Secretary being a member of the Firka Development Committee, workers will not be wanting, if this firka is taken up for development. We make bold to say without fear of contradiction that this firka is

most backward in the whole District and neglected and it richly deserves to be taken up for development under this Scheme.

12. It is a matter for gratification to us that the cattle-farm has been decided to be opened in the nearby Koila and we only hope that the work will progress without any obstacle and very soon we will have the completed farm.

We may be excused Sirs, if we have taken a bit of your time. But to whom else are we to submit our requests. You, Sir, as the head of our Goverment and the first citizen of our province to whom has been assigned the responsible task of governing the Province. Your integrity, honesty of purpose, amiable personality, and the sincere desire to serve the people are well-known. The very fact that you are called upon to head the administration of the Province at a critical juncture speaks volumes not only to your ability but also to the implicit confidence reposed in you by the Province as a whole. May God grant you Sirs health and long life to enable you not only bring prosperity to the millions of our Province, but also to enable you to place Madras Province in the forefront among all provinces of India.

Uppinangady,
26-10-1949.

Yours faithfully,

B. Venkappa Rai — Land-holder and President Coop. Town Bank Ltd, Uppinangady.

President, Circle Congress Committee Uppinangady.

Somasekhara B.A.B.L. — District Board Member Kokkada Circle

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Land-Lord Uppinangady

Advocate, Author, Dt. Bd Member,
Hand. Land. Holamanty

Land Holder Uppinangady

Land Holder Halgaddu

Land Holder Holgaddu

Manager S.K.E.C. W.S Ltd Kokada

Joint Secretary V.R.E.C. Kanniyoor antar

Land. Land Lord Arwal

Patel Uppinangady

Land Holder of Goli Thalu

Rajitha

Landholder. Bajathur

Land holder Bajathoor

Land Holder Garukata

Medical Practitioner Kapshe

Encl I

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A Report on the Conditions of Life and Agriculture in the Malnad tracts of South Kanara District.

The South Kanara and Coorg Areca-growers' Union set up a Committee to enquire into the conditions prevailing in the Malnad of South Kanara District.

The Committee was also directed to devise ways and means to bring about the betterment of the Malnad areas of the District. It was found very essential that a close inspection of the prevailing conditions should be made and a tour of the Malnad areas of this District was therefore undertaken.

To understand the entire problem of the Malnad as a whole, and to assess the importance of the Malnad areas, a tour of the Malnad areas of Mysore and North Kanara also was felt necessary. It was as a result of these views that an extensive tour of the entire Malnad areas of Karnataka was undertaken by me in March and April of 1947.

The tour was planned well in advance and the dates of the visits to various centres notified both in the local papers and to the leading gentlemen at the different centres. The public co-operated with me in not only arranging meetings of the surrounding villages in each centre I visited, but also by gathering the necessary information that I wanted in connection with the study of the Malnad conditions. Messrs. Bhoopalam R. Chandrashekariah, N. Shreekantiah and K. L. Nagabhooshana Bhat were mainly responsible for the success of the entire tour of the Mysore area. In North Kanara, Mr. V R. Hegde brought me into contact with the leading personalities connected with this Malnad problem and many centres were visited by me along with him. Herebelow are the observations I have to offer about the conditions prevailing in the different areas of the Malnad with a special stress on the conditions in South Kanara.

WHAT IS MALNAD? The western ghats, called the Sahyadri mountains, extend from Bombay down to Cape Comorin along the western coast of the Peninsula. From the tip of North Kanara down to the southern-most edge of this district the Ghats run through the entire area from north to south. The hills are very high with elevations ranging from 1,000 to 7,000ft. The entire ghats are series of hills with spurs shooting out to both sides, both east and west called the foot-hills. While the main hills or the ghats run from north to south with hills 2, 3 or 4 deep, the spurs run at right angles mostly to the west of the ghats into the districts of North and South Kanaras even to a distance of 20 to 25 miles in certain cases. But the lesser hills shoot to a smaller distance of about 8 to 10 miles. The main hills are covered with very dense jungles, through which only access is by means of low passes into the Deccan plateau. The higher the peaks and more serried the hills, the jungles happen to be more dense. Invariably the bigger animals inhabit those jungles. The main ridges of these Western Ghats are situated at various distances from the sea coast. If for example, at Bhatkal the ghats are quite near to the sea, say, within a distance of 10 to 15 miles, in Sampaje, Subrahmanya, Shirady and Bangady areas (South Kanara) the distance between the ridges and the sea is more than 50 to 60 miles. Where these distances are the greatest it is found that the ridges also are the highest and the jungles most dense and impenetrable. On the eastern

side of the Ghats lies the Mysore Malnad at an average elevation of about 1,000 to 1,500ft. Here the foot-hills are shorter and vegetation less dense. The entire area to the west of the Ghats except for a width of 15 to 20 miles from the sea-coast is the Malnad belt. On the eastern side of the ghats the Malnad extends about 20 to 25 miles east of the Ghats. A detailed report with regard to this area dividing it into Malnad and semi-malnad areas has been prepared at the instance of the Mysore Government by its own officers and experts and it clearly states the areas that comprise the Malnad of Mysore and deals with the entire problem. In the same manner, the western portion lying in South and North Kanaras can also be divided as Malnad and semi-malnad areas.

This entire slice of the country as detailed above forms the malnad portion of Karnataka. It is a very extensive portion of the linguistic province of Karnataka, and forms nearly half its area. This area, as compared to the rest of the Province, is very much backward and has been neglected till now. It is absolutely essential to consider why those areas are backward and whether there are any reasons beyond human control which make the attempt at the rehabilitation of this area and amelioration of the existing conditions in those areas absolutely impracticable. I shall therefore, in the succeeding portions, try to analyse the reasons that transform these areas into Malnad, and, also try to suggest ways and means for their improvement.

WHY THIS MALNAD? Both from the old records of the different Governments and from authentic hearsay sources, I am convinced that the Malnad areas were not what they are to-day, in the later half of the last century. The present ills of the Malnad were not then existing. For example, Malaria was unheard of in those very places where to-day it is most pevalent. As regards forests, until the Government initiated its policy of reserving the forests, they did not exist in the form they do to-day and were never a menace to human health or agriculture. It looks quite possible that when the development of the country was taken up by the Government these portions were overlooked as compared to the coastal areas. The Britishers who came into possession of the west coast from Hyder, Tippu and other rulers, were essentially traders and were keen on centralising the administration of each district or province. To them, administration was only easy if it was completely centralised. The protection and security that the hill countries afforded to the armies of Shivaji during Aurangzeb's time, or, the Coorg Armies later on was a very impressive factor that influenced the strategists in the British Army. The alien rulers of the land thought that the elimination of such a stronghold stretching right through the Peninsula was absolutely essential for keeping the country under their control and domination. It must have been, probably, from this view-point that the jungle tracts of the Western Ghat ridges were systematically made uninhabitable to the local population. They therefore thought that a forest reservation policy was absolutely necessary to make such areas uninhabitable. When it is remembered that the reserve forests of today were entirely a densely populated area, it is quite certain that the population was prosperous and conditions very satisfactory.

Conditions in the Pre-Malnad Days.

1. AGRICULTURE: A detailed inspection of the worst jungles shows that there were houses of the hill tribes even in the most inaccessible and densest jungles of to-day. The forests were systematically cut up and burnt and agriculture was carried on in those lands. Food crops were systematically grown in those areas and not only were the forest areas actually self-supporting in the matter of food, but even articles of daily necessity like toor dhall, millets etc., were sold by those hill tribes to the surrounding areas. All the forests were owned by private landlords and a fixed rent was being paid by the hill tribes to them. An example can be seen from the Neria Cardamom Estates to-day. In this ar a of 20,000 acres with a population of about 10,000 they not only lived by themselves by raising their own foodcrops, but were carrying on cardamom cultivation for the owners on a fixed basis of rent. They were quite healthy and strong.

2. HEALTH. Malaria, was unheard of in the forest areas also in the open areas adjoining these forests. People used to go from the forest areas to earn their livelihood for very long periods in the year and even the armies of Hyder and Tippu used to draw recruits mainly from those areas. Due to the periodical burning of the forests and extensive agriculture there was no scope for the water or the atmosphere to contaminate. There could not have been as much humidity in the atmosphere, as is found to-day. Until the end of the last century the standard of health and physique in those areas was above the average.

TRANSFORMATION: When the Government initiated its forest policy the population was driven out. The ownership of the lands was taken away by questionable methods. Agriculture was ruthlessly put an end to, and forests began to grow. By the end of the last century we find that the agriculturists of North and South Kanaras had already begun to complain to the Governments. The hill tribes were the first to suffer from this policy. Without the ability to acclamatize, they gradually dwindled in quality and numbers. Used as they were to a free life, they could not adopt themselves as tenants or labourers. They suffered as none else. Even in tho private forests of the Neria Cardamom Estate their number has come down from 10,000 to less than 400. The next to suffer was the cattle wealth. When grazing lands were converted in to forests, the decline in the number and quality of cattle became progressive. For example, in Shishila village the number of cattle, at the time the forests were reserved, was about 10,000 and to-day it is barely 500. The preservation of forests has done harm to the cattle wealth of those areas to an unimaginable extent. The loss of cattle affects both agriculture and public health and their importance can be seen from the present miserable state of the Malnad. The abnormal growth of forests gave birth to many unpleasant results. The rotting vegetation deposited on the hill sides contaminated both the atmosphere and the water sources. The growth of forests promoted the multiplication of many animals and birds. Elephants, tigers, wild boars, monkeys and several other animals increased and their depredations into the adjoining areas resulted in untold loss and suffering to

the agriculturists all around. Yet another result was the increase in the insects. Agriculture was adversely affected to a very great extent because of the insect pests and loss due to flocks of birds visiting the crops. Agriculture in general also suffered because of the paucity of green leaf for manure, building materials for the houses, and, such other amenities.

NEGLECT OF THE MALNAD: The policy of alien rulers was centralisation. They cared more for the towns and their development. Industries, education, trade, were concentrated in the towns and no attention was paid to the development of the viallges. It was very convenient to the alien rulers to carry on their administration in such a manner. Foreign education had a glamour of its own and it promised an easy life to those who pursued it. Clerks, lawyers, doctors, teachers of the towns to-day are all the products of such a policy of centralisation. The old system of village self-sufficiency entirely vanished and that was because the richer class of people migrated from the villages and settled in the fast developing towns. This tendency had a very adverse effect on the Malnad area. Where causes naturally tended to deteriorate the prevailing conditions, this exodus of the richer class from the villages had a very depressing effect. If the hardships and difficulties to life and agriculture were responsible for such a migration of the class, they were also responsible for the absolute deterioration of the villages. Schools, dispensaries, communications and such other items of rural welfare were absolutely neglected, mainly because there was none to represent the needs for such institutions. The Malnad-villages were simply a source of revenue to the existing Governments. If we compare the distribution of public money as between the towns and villages, the extreme disparity is clearly obvious. Except for the trunk roads that pass inevitably through some villages of the Malnad, there are no roads worth the name. As for education there is not even a high School for about 50 miles all around. With regard to dispensaries the health conditions have become so bad that no practitioner finds it possible to practise in the villages. There are certain villages in the Malnad where even a single person does not know English. There are groups of villages in the Malnad where there is neither a post office nor a dispensary. There are large stretches in the Malnad where an automobile has not yet touched and all these villages are paying assessment to the Government. Except for some classification with regard to the assessment on land, the Government has done absolutely nothing to better the conditions in the interior villages. Ignorance poverty and pessimism has been the result of the neglect of these areas by the Government.

Conditions of the Malnad Past and Present:—

During the time of the re-settlement of this South Kanara district a peoples Committee was appointed under the auspices of the landholders' association of which made a detailed study of the conditions of life and agriculture of the Malnads of Puttur Taluk and it reported thereon. The report, which is fairly long and exhaustive, sets forth in great detail the conditions obtaining in 1931. As for North Kanara, memorandums have been presented from time to time to the Bombay Government which give a detailed picture of the pre-

vailing conditions there. As regards Mysore, committees set up by the Government have studied the conditions from all aspects and have given an authoritative report embodying the actual state of conditions and the suggested remedies. As a general observation, I would like to say that conditions are deteriorating year by year and the warning given by the People's Committee report is being justified by the present state of affairs. I will endeavour in the following lines to state briefly the main aspects of the conditions governing the life and agriculture in the Malnad areas of South Kanara.

1. POPULATION: It is a matter of very great alarm that the population of the Malnad regions is dwindling from year to year, mainly because of the appalling conditions with regard to health. The vital statistics are so horrifying that unless speedy measures are undertaken to Stop ill-health, the extinction of the population is a certainty. Though it is quite true that a small fraction of the population has migrated from the Malnad, because it could afford it, the fact remains that the population instead of having its natural increase in tune with the general increase in India or the province, has dwindled from year to year and the infant mortality and the number of deaths due to either pregnancy or delivery are so very high that a comprehensive plan for maintaining the general health of the existing population is absolutely urgent and essential.

2. STATE OF GENERAL ILL-HEALTH: Whenever one goes in the Malnad areas, the sight of ill-looking, under-nourished and fever-stricken anaemic people is appalling. Report made to the Government of Madras in 1928 by the special Malaria Officer deputed for the purpose gives facts and figures that show to what extent Malaria rules supreme in those areas. The spleen rates range from 50 to 90 per cent, and the figures in the dispensaries or hospitals is a fair indication of the incidence of malaria. Since 1928 up-to-date no measures have been taken by the Government to alleviate the sufferings of the Malnad people. From February to July the Malaria prevails in those areas and, it is a matter of routine that 80 to 90 per cent of the people are attacked by this dread disease. Administration of quinine has not been a sufficient deterrent to arrest the progress of Malaria. Unless the causes for the rise and spread of malaria are removed and eradicated, there is no relief for the entire population at all. The general weather conditions of the Malnad are so bad on the whole that attacks of Malaria are sufficient to invalidate any person constantly living there. Malnutrition and under- nourishment mostly on account of the economic conditions, aid the spread of Malaria and promotes general ill-health. We can easily say that Malaria is enemy No. 1 of the Malnad and only by the eradication of this fell disease a proper beginning can be made for the rehabilitation of these areas.

3. INSUFFICIENCY OF CATTLE: The Malnad has been rightly called the slaughter house of cattle. The loss of cattle in each and every village near the forests is more than 40 to 50 per cent every year either due to attacks by tigers or their general impoverishment. Before the war, the losses used to be replaced by imports from Mysore State. But since the State imposed a general

ban on the export of cattle outside, the shortage of cattle has been so acutely felt in the Malnad of this district, that it has not only unfavourably reacted on agriculture, but has also adversely affected public health. The importance of milk and its products in the dietetics of rural people is a recognised fact, and this decline in the cattle numbers has probably done irreparable harm, not only to the existing generations, but even to generations to come. Apart from the fabulous increase in the prices of cattle their non-availability has been felt so acutely that people have begun to reconcile themselves to the absence of milk and its products in their daily food. The part played by cattle in the pursuit of agriculture either as draught cattle or as agents for manuring the land is very important. The yield from the land either in food or commercial crops is increasingly becoming poorer and the agriculturists, in consequence, are facing enormous loss.

4. COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES: The opening of roads are absolutely essential to the development of any region. In these days of fast traffic, the need for communications is being felt keenly. The net returns of an average agriculturist depends upon the facilities he commands for the marketing of his crops and his obtaining supplies. If, for example, a four ton lorry is available on the trunk road for a mileage of Rs 2/–, a bullock cart with half a ton costs about Re. 1/– and a headload with barely half a cwt. costs a mile As. 4/–. This easily reveals the importance of communications to an average agriculturist. The absence of communications are shutting off the interior villages from advance or progress.

With regard to education, schools have never been a success in the Malnad. This is so partly because the teachers appointed to work in those schools never feel happy in their surroundings; secondly because the distances for the little children to go to school are so great; and thirdly the children are needed at home; and all this with the result that the parents feel their presence at home more important than their attendance in the school. Because of malaria and general ill-health the children cannot attend schools properly. The primary education of the school children is a standing problem for which a solution has to be devised. I personally feel that adult education is the best solvent of the educational problem until at least the population increases.

The entire Malnad area of South Kanara is served by just half a dozen medical institutions worth the name. Even these are not supplied with sufficient quantities of medicines, nor are the medicines of any recognised quality. The institutions have to cater to the needs of such a vast population that the officer in charge feels himself absolutely incapable of meeting the demands of his patients. There are places which are away from any medical institution for a distance of even 15 to 20 miles. The average distance is not less than 6 to 8 miles. Where conditions of health are extremely bad and the need for medical facilities are really pressing, we find to-day the existence of such medical institutions absolutely insufficient. Affording medical relief to the Malnad regions is a very pressing problem.

AGRICULTURE IN THE MALNAD: The main crops raised in the Malnad

are:- (1) paddy, (2) betelnut and (3) cocoanut. If paddy and cocoanut are food crops that are not exported outside, except in a small measure, the only source of money income to the Malnad is the betelnut agriculture. The betelnut plantations in the Malnad are facing a very grave crisis at the present juncture. If, during the war, the betelnut agriculturist just managed to get out of his financial difficulties, and, was able to have a breathing time, the difficulties, facing him to-day are much more complicated and of far-reaching consequence. The Mahali pest that has persisted since 1936 in the majority of betelnut gardens in the Malnad area is not only a constant source of worry to his mind, a drain on his resources, but has been the cause for the neglect of his long term agriculture operations which the gardens need very badly. The Malnad gardens have to be sprayed at least three times every season and the cost works out to an amount equal to all the other agricultural opreations put to gether. Of late, trees have begun to die whole sale and the reason has not yet been ascertained. The general food position and the particularly acute labour shortage in the Malnad areas has made the spraying operations a very difficult task. The rise in the prices of betelnut has enabled the grower just to stick on to his gardens until now. But an appreciable decrease in the market rates will result in very dreadful consequences to the betelnut grower. The economic fabric of the entire Malnad is dependent mostly on the betelnut crop. I am of the firm opinion that because of the above circumstances, the out-turn per acre as well as the total out turn of the Malnad has gone down to 50 percent in spite of valiant and heroic efforts by the agriculturists. If remedies are not found to eradicate this pest, and, cheaper labour and other facilities are not made available to the betelnut gardener, it looks as if he would not be able to face the inevitable slump that is likely to follow.

With regard to the paddy agriculturist the shortage of labour and cattle has affected his ability to carry on the usual cultivation. The extent of cultivation is shrinking year by year and even the technique has deteriorated to such an extent, that the crops too are getting poorer and poorer. I am led to believe the opinion of the major paddy growers that the out-turn of paddy in the malnad has come down to 50 per cent. The cocoanut is not a commercial crop as such and is just as auxiliary crop grown either in the fields or betelnut gardens.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE MALNAD: Compared to the coastal region of this district, the economic conditions of the malnad are really appalling. It can easily be understood from the preceding portion of this report why they are so. The economic depression of 1930 to 1939 was felt in the malnad to such an extent that many agriculturists and petty landlords had to sell out and go away. The conditions obtaining in 1931 have been clearly stated in the People's Committee Report referred to above. The indebtedness of the agriculturists, who form the major portion of the population, was so high and heavy that it seemed nearly hopeless but for the war that brought comparative relief; as otherwise good portion of the landlords would have been liquidated by this time. Analysing the reasons for the general economic disabilities of the Malnad, we come to the following conclusions:-

1. The net returns from the land are very much less than other areas.

2. The cost of a labour and supplies is atleast 2 or 3 times more than the coastal areas.

3. A good portion of their income is spent to safeguard their health, for medicine and other amenities.

4. The education of the children of the middle class agriculturists involves a good portion of their income because they have to be sent to the Cities.

5. A good portion of their income is spent annually for the purchase of cattle.

AND HENCE THE REMAINDER IS ALWAYS A DEFICIT.

The fact is that net returns are either nothing or the expenditure has to be met by borrowing debts. This system of economy cannot continue for long. The bare truth is that the economic position of the Malnad areas, either individually or collectively, presents a very alarming pictures. The stabiliy of betelnut prices is the sole factor that might be able just to continue the existing conditions of the Malnad areas.

THE POTENTIALITIES OF THE MALNAD: I have all along been painting a very gloomy picture. The actual conditions are still more heart-rending and the misery and wretchedness of the Malnad people is very much worse and beyond description. The natural facilities for irrigation, the abundance of raw materials both for industry and agriculture, the vast stretches of fallow lands that could be easily cultivated, and, the actual state of affairs, stand in distinct contrast. One feels that it is an irony of Fate that those happy lands should be a living hell of agony and despair. If only the Malnad is made habitable, a different picture would easily present itself. If Malnad is free from Malaria, if communications are opened up by numerous roads, if the betelnut pest is eradicated and population increases, this very area can be easily the grenary of this district. Thousands of acres of land that can be easily cultivated is now lying fallow. Facilities for rural life are so abundent that this would easily be a land of plenty and prosperity and a centre for a variety of industries both small and large. In short, the face of things would very easily change with proper effort.

HOW THE MALNAD CAN BE IMPROVED:- The problem of improving the Malnad has been engaging the attention of not only the rural population inhabiting it but also the leaders of public opinion. The glaring differences between the coastal regions and the Malnad tracts are so great that ways and means to improve the existing conditions has been keenly felt. At the outset, I must mention that the whole tract is a rugged, mountainous, hilly country with a very thin population. With innumerable streams, rivers, deep valleys and steep hills the whole of the countryside is very much scattered. If the density of population in Puttur Taluk, which is a typical Malnad area is the lowest in the district, the density of the Malnad is not even half the Taluk average. The distribution of houses into distant groups and even houses themselves removed from each other to considerable distances, is a great disadvantage. In 4 to 6 months of the year when

the monsoon rages and a rainfall of not less than 150 to 200 inches occurs, the streams and rivers swell, thus cutting off all means of free communication either between the villages or between the peoples of one village itself. This has an adverse effect on the population, in as much as there are no opportunities or means for the people of even one village assembling together very often. Congregation and healthy intercourse in distress is a very valuable asset and the drab existence of the Malnad areas is made still more depressing in the absence of personal contacts. This has got very much to do in considering the various ways and means to better the lot of the Malnad areas. But this can be primarily overcome when population increases.

Efforts have been made off and on to devise plans to bring about the betterment of those areas. But, they have not borne much fruit. The Malaria survey carried on in 1928 was not followed by remedial measures. The 1931, Commitee was able to bring about slight changes in revenue assessment and nothing more. Since that time, the Malnad had set much on the advent of the Congress Governments, but, it is very depressing to find that the Congress Governments have done absolutely nothing. For the regeneration and progress of any country, much less an agricultural country like ours, the emancipation of the villages should be the first item on its programme. But, since South Kanara is placed at the very corner of the Presidency and has been neglected generally it looks as if there is no chance for the Malnad to get any special treatment at all. It is just possible that when a final re-shuffling of provinces on linguistic basis takes place, the future Karnataka Province might have to apply its mind to this problem; because the Karnataka Province as visualised to-day would consist not less than half as either pure or semi-malnad. In as much as its improvement to even stability depends on the development of the Malnad. Constructive work is neither glamourous nor easy. It has to be worked from the very bottom with ample imagination and courage. The very modest demand that the Malnad people had made to the Prakasam Ministry when it was in power, was to appoint an Expert Committee to plan measures for the improvement of the Malnad after studying the existing conditions in detail but it was not met. The next move has been to request the concerned governments of to-day, viz., the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Coorg, on the one hand, and Mysore Cochin and Travancore on the other, to form a statutory authority with the aid of the Government of India to frame and work out a comprehensive and all-embracing programme to improve those areas. Since most of the Malnad areas are indentical in their existing conditions and the same measures might prove benefical to all the various units, a lot of effort and expense could be saved by the constitution of a Central Authority like the one visualised above. Anyway, it is absolutely necessary that something tangible must be undertaken and at once if the whole of this Malnad region has to be saved from total extinction. Matters have advanced to such an extent that the people by themselves find it absolutely impossible for them to help to improve their conditions. And the help that has to be rendered by the Government must be very vast far-reaching and comprehensive and, instead of each government trying to

solve its own problems, the constitution of a Malnad Authority would be much more practicable and valuable. After the initial planting is completed by such an authority, it would be necessary for each Government in proportion to its population or area comprising the Malnad, to place at the disposal of such an authority requisite funds for executing such plans as are made.

In my view the following methods might go a long way to improve the conditions existing to-day.

1. ERADICATION OF MALARIA: With the experience gained during the last war, it is said that the eradication of Malaria in vast areas is very easy and cheap. A total war against Malaria can alone save the remnants of the population. Whether forests and their over-growth have got anything to do with the cause and spread of Malaria, I cannot authoritatively say. But, as mentioned in the 1928 Malaria report, there has been a coincidence in the over-growth of forests and the appearance of Malaria. Any how, the forests do contribute much to the ill-health and depressing conditions of the Malnad, and Malaria easily asserts itself on the debilitated population. As the forest question is a very major one that concerns the long term policy of a state, instead of suggesting total dis-afforestisation. I should feel justified in suggesting the removal of all forest growth to a distance of atleast a mile from the habitations or Cultivable land. This measure at the beginning would have a very salutary effect on the general health conditions.

2. COMMUNICATIONS: The opening up of a network of roads, whereby any locality would be within a distance of a couple of furlongs from the road, is absolutely essential. Whatever the cost involved, if the Malnad tract has to be regenerated and rehabilitated, the roads must not be mere mud roads but all-weather ones. This is because the rainfall is so very heavy and continuous that the mere opening up of mud roads would not be of much use. Instead, if all-weather roads are made, the difference in the cost would amply be justified by their utility. Without such a network of roads any other measures would not have the desired effect or use.

3. IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: The co-operative system has fell into disrepute. Why, I cannot say. But, by itself the system seems to be the only solvent and remedy for the existing economic ills of the rural population. By co-operation not only would the credit facilities improve, and be properly arranged, but, by their proper working, a sort of homogenity of the population could be achieved. Proper direction and guidance with strict central supervision are absolute necessities, if the next attempt to be made has to be a real success. The banking facilities obtaining at present are so very insufficient and out of date that, no re-arrangement of existing conditions seems useful just now. Large scale plan to afford financial aid must be instituted so that the future development can be based on sound lines.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL METHODS: The present shortage of labour and cattle makes future development impossible. The new handy

power tractors, if introduced judiciously, would certainly expand the scope of the present cultivation, and relieve the labour shortage to a very great extent The existence and prevalence of Mahali pest to the betelnut crop year by year has to be effectively remedied if betelnut agriculture has to continue. The question of labour shortage hampers the agriculturists at every turn and unless there is an increase in population, the agricultural conditions obtaining at present are in-capable of any improvement. If this problem can be solved now by introduction of power machinery, the ultimate goal should be the introduction of fresh blood by all methods possible.

5. IMPROVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK: As referred above, the present conditions with regard to livestock are extremely pitiable. The quantity is insufficient and the quality is of the lowest. Unless livestock is made available and their safety assured, there is no scope for improvement of agriculture or the health in these Malnad areas.

6. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES: Where health conditions are of the worst order, the absence of medical facilities is an irony of Fate. To improve the present state of affairs, new dispensaries well-equipped and properly manned, should be opened in such a manner that for a radius of four miles there should be one dispensary and for a radius of 12 miles a hospital. As an immediate measure, a system of itinerary doctors can be inaugurated so that the remotest villager can be sure of some medical assistance atleast once a week. The question of malnutrition and under-nourishment is a very important one and unless daring and substantial measures are undertaken to remedy them, no advance can be made. It is a very sad commentary on the administration that no medical aid is afforded where it is most needed and it is high time such conditions continue to remain as they are.

7. SPREAD OF EDUCATION: The part played by education in the development of any country is undisputed. With regard to the peculiar conditions obtaining in the Malnad, I feel bold to recommend that some system on the Russian model might well be introduced in order to impart education on a large-scale to the entire population. The present set up of schools in the villages has fallen into such ill-repute that no confidence can be easily inspired. Instead, some sort of rural welfare centres, one for each village, with facilities to impart knowledge, preferably not of the present type, would be an ideal method by which the Malnad people might become progressive and educated. But, education they must have, on the right lines, in the right manner, and, it must reach everyone, male, female or child. The welfare centres that I visualise might also impart education regarding public health and other matters.

8. FACILITIES FOR PROTECTION OF CROPS: The special conditions of the Malnad, where crops are generally subject to depredations by wild beasts of the nearby Jungles, require an easy system whereby such crops would be protected. The rules governing the issue of arms even to protect the crops are so stringent and harsh to-day that it is not easily possible for a bonafide agri-

culturist to possess arms. But, even if such rules are relaxed, it is doubtful whether every agriculturist would be in a position to buy or own a weapon. The best method to solve this problem would be for the Government to undertake the protection of crops on a systematic basis by instituting a network of patrols at their own expense. This would solve the problem in both ways. I should even feel that the responsibility of protecting the crops should naturally devolve upon the forest Department which owns all the wild animals. But how far the Governn ent will fall in with this view is doubtful. Anyway, this is a serious problem that has to be solved by some means or other.

9. MAKING THE VILLAGE LIFE WORTH LIVING: The average life of a Malnad villager to-day, to say the least, is far from endurable. It is a story of misery and agony. There are no relieving features in it. There is no sunshine in his life. Throughout the whole year he has to face a series of problems he cannot solve, and no wonder, he loses the fight and becomes absolutely pessimistic and demoralised. It is still surprising to me how some of the villagers still continue to exist. If it were not for the inherent humility of the Indian, or his loyalty to the land of his birth or better still, probably his incapacity to start life afresh somewhere else, he would by now have run away from his present moorings. The people who could afford it have really run away and those that are left behind, have to face the full force of adverse circumstances. If the uplift of these areas has to be achieved, apart from the remedies suggested above, some sort of sunshine and happiness should be introduced into the lives of these villagers. Something like touring cinemas, broadcasting sets that will both impart knowledge and education and give them some happy moments atleast, would relieve the situation. It would rouse, further, a consciousness in them and make them a bit more optimistic and brave. The newsreels and films where methods of agriculture in America are depicted, would, atleast, widen their horizon and impart new courage in their sinking hearts.

CONCLUSION.

Born and bred and with all my interests in the Malnad, it was very easy for me to understand and appreciate the actual conditions of the people. If in one way, it can be said that my mind would be bit prejudiced, I can as well say that an outsider cannot understand the full implications of facts and circumstances. The basic problems and the day-to-day hardships and obstacles facing the average villager have probably not been set forth in detail in this report and, it cannot be done either. I have confined myself to a very general picture and without going into any details, I have just pointed out in bare outline the most prominent facts. It will be up to an **Expert Committee** to study the actual reasons for the present deterioration, and, it is up to the planning experts to prepare a proper plan for the emancipation of these areas. The remark made by the People's Committee in 1931 is worth repetition: "We beg humbly to sound a note of warning to all concerned, that unless immediate attempts are made to improve the lot of the vast population of this area, the next 50 years will see

their total annihilation. And out of the 50 years already more than 16 have passed even without a little finger being raised. A major war has rocked the world, but these Malnad regions are deteriorating further and further. We hear of gigantic schemes and post-war plans and hear much about rural reconstruction and emancipation These are times of vast changes both national and international. And, if the people of Malnad, ignorant and depressed as they are, left to themselves, it will be a great tragedy. As I have already stated, the people of the Malnad are neither vocal nor assertive. The responsibility of emancipating them lies on those outside. If they are neglected, the loss will more be to the non malnad areas than to the Malnad itself. In the interests of the general progress of the Country. I therefore venture to emphasive that the only way feasible, is the institution of the Malnad Authority as pointed out above and carying on a comprehensive programe of both short-term and long term measures for the emancipation of the Malnad areas.

April '47.

M. N. Bhide

Extracts from the Report of a People's Committee on the conditions of Life and Agriculture in the Forest Villages of the Puttur Taluk in the South Kanara District.

Decline of Population.

7. CENSUS FIGURES:—In the period succeeding the introduction of the settlement in this area, judging from almost every point of view, we find that conditions of life and agriculture have gone from bad to worse. We shall deal with them one by one.

The serious decline in the health of the people living in the area:— The chief reasons for this may be ascribed to malaria and the increasing poverty of the people living in this area. If we take the census figures of these villages since 1901 we find either that population has actually declined as in the case of some villages, or the rate of progress has been so much arrested as compared with the increase of population in the district as a whole or with the average increase of population in the Madras Presidency.

8. BIRTH AND DEATH STATISTICS:—If we see the birth and death rates in some of these villages for which we were able to get the statistics, we find serious cause for apprehension. We venture to state that the figures of births and deaths are a more accurate index of the real growth or decline of population than the Census figures which due to various causes, are often vitiated.

There were in the four years 1734 births as against 3061 deaths or in other words deaths exceeded births by 43%.

It was found that of the above deaths a large percentage was due to deaths from fever and fever, in this area means generally Malarial fever.

Decline of Cultivation

12. The next question we shall deal with is as to what extent cultivation has increased or decreased in the period with which we are concerned. Here again we have no hesitation in stating, as a result of our enquiry, that cultivation has very seriously declined in this area and this is true whether judged from the stand point of (1) the extent of the area under cultivation, (2) the yield there from or (3) the quality and the variety of the crops raised therein.

13. EXTENT OF CULTIVATION:—Taking the question of the extent, we desire to submit a note of serious warning as to the reliability of the figures that appear to be compiled year after year by the Karnam of the village and submitted to the Revenue Department and shown under the head of "Waste-charge." In most cases we have no hesitation in stating that the figures compiled are very much understated. We have verified this ourselves in a few instances. The matter, however is so important that the settlement department which can command the necessary staff will do well to have statistics taken of all the villages of this area for their own use as well as for public enlightenment. Speaking generally we find that a very large extent of the occupied wet lands are lying fallow. We are not in a position to give the exact figures for all the villages concerned.

but such as we have been able to get through responsible villagers in the case of a few villages are given below, and we have little doubt that they are nearer the truth than the figures compiled by the Department The extent of bagayat lying fallow is not as much as in the case of the wet lands. It was curious to find, however, that there was no fallow at all in the garden extent as found in the revenue accounts. But this is not correct as we have seen some cases ourselves.

In the case of dry lands, however, we have to state that approximately more than 95% of them are fallow and uncultivated. Here again the figures of the Karnam are wholly inaccurate. We do not know on what principles these figures are compiled by the Revenue Department and we ourselves are unable to find any.

14. YIELD:—Coming to the question of the yield, we find that what a cultivator can get from an acre of wet lands in the shape of paddy which is the normal and the main crop of this area, is very much less now than what it was in the past. Again a perusal of the Settlement Registers of the villages comprised in this area will show what a variety of crops such as paddy, ragi, green-gram, horse-gram, blackgram, gingelli, sugarcane, pepper, cardamom and chillies were being cultivated at that time, but we regret to find that most of them have since disappeared. Many local industries such as sugarcane mills, oil mills, handlooms, indigo vat etc. were found in the cattle census of 1904(vide the adangals of these villages.)Most of them have likewise disappeared. Taking the area as a whole and except in a few villages paddy is now the only food crop that is now raised :

15. LOSS OF CROPS BY WILD BEASTS AND BIRDS:—Proceeding to the reasons for this state of things they may be stated under 3 heads:-(1)Without entering into the question as to whether kumri cultivation is good or not and whether it should be put down altogether in the interests of Forest Conservancy as has been done, the fact remains that almost until the close of the last century, in practically all these villages kumri cultivation was being carried on on a large scale The result was that the hilly areas surrounding the occupied lands were much freer, and the forest growth around human habitations and cultivated areas far less dense than to-day, when on account of the total stoppage of such cultivation the forests in these areas have grown hopelessly thick and dense, helped by the heavy rainfall and the natural facilities for the growth of forests in these regions. As a consequence of this, coupled with the rigid Forest Laws the forests now contain huge timber and wild trees, bushy growths and impenetrable thickets. They are giving cover to and producing an ever increasing number of wild beasts such as elephants, tigers panthers bisons, wild pigs, wild dogs, porcupines, deer, sambhur, rabbits rats and monkeys. The more the forests, the more also the birds. From the time the seeds are sown till the crop is harvested the crop becomes the food of these animals and birds. It is not that in all areas we find all these wild beasts. In some areas we find

some of them, whilst in others some others. When the crops are young, the trouble comes from the deer, sambhur, bisons and wild elephants the latter causing damage and devastation many times more than by the actual eating of the crops. Subsequently as the grain grows the trouble comes from the wild pigs, monkeys and birds. The havoc caused by the wild pigs particularly appears to be enormous. The destruction by the wild elephants, though not seen in some villages, is constant and dreadful in some others. The pelt of one or two of the villages adjoining the foot of the Ghats from Charmadi on the north to Thodikan on the south, is the favourite haunt and habitation of these animals. We are told by the villagers that their trouble is increasing year by year. The villagers have to sit in constant watch during the night in or near their fields on watch sheds which are spread about everywhere and as many as 2 or 3 persons have to sleep and keep watch in each. The wild elephants come in singles or in herds. The watchmen set fire to terrify these animals, but we are told that they are getting less and less afraid of the trick. Often times the elephants give chase to persons. In the village of Shirivagilu, which we visited on the 9th of May, we found that in most fields where there was formerly yenel cultivation (that is the paddy crop raised from June to September) it has now been almost given up as the ryots find it impossible to keep constant and frequent watch during the rainy season to prevent the elephants from devastating the crops. We found the condition in this village very deplorable. We saw the holding of one Kunha Gowda, a 70 years old man, paying an assessment of Rs. 127/- in this village. At one time his condition was quite sound and happy, but a considerable extent of his lands, bail and majal, are lying fallow for want of cultivation. In one place, Thirtha-Pilkaje, 3 muras seed area of majal lands have been fallow for some years past. Near his house at Pilkaje he has 6 muras of bail lands in which the yenel crop cannot be raised on account of constant trouble of wild elephants. We were informed that about 40 cocoanut trees of his had been up-rooted by the wild elephants and thrown down for being eaten by them. Traces of some of these could be seen on the spot. Of the very few that yet remain even the bark till a height of about 10 to 15 feet has been removed and eaten up by the wild elephants and no new cocoanut plant could be planted for the same reason

17. INSUFFICIENCY OF LABOUR:— Another cause which has led to the decrease in the quality as well as the quantity of cultivation is the gradual decline of the availability of manual labour for cultivation in these areas and side by side the increase in the cost thereof. Practically in the whole of this area labour has become scarce. In former times the local holeyas were the mainstay of agricultural labour in these parts.

Increasing Loss of Cattle

18. BY WILD BEASTS:— Another factor which is of great importance

to the agriculturist of this area may be noticed here. That is the question of cattle. Here again the condition of cattle which are indispensable for the ryots for their agriculture is becoming increasingly worse and worse. It is indispensable chiefly for 3 reasons. First is the question of ploughing the fields. For this a ryot wants ploughing bullocks or buffaloes. Secondly to an important degree cattle is necessary for the very large quantity of leaf manure which is practically the sole form of manure used in these parts for the paddy fields as well as the areca gardens.

20. By way of illustration we may quote here a few instances from the evidence taken by us of the number of cattle, their aggregate value, the loss due to wild beasts and to diseases, in the past one year, in connection with some of the witnesses we have examined.

Serial No	Witness	Village	No. of cattle now owned	Approximate value Rs.	No. lost in the last 1 year by wild beasts and diseases	Approximate value thereof Rs.
1.	Somappa Rai	Markanja	28	484	7	89
2.	Gopalkrishna Noorithaya	Thodikana	11	180	4	66
3.	Sannanna Gowda	Sampaje	56	300	11	100
4.	Annappa Gowda	Aranthodu	10	148	1	25
5	Subbappu Gowda	Ubradkamittur	27	400	10	160
6	Ramanna Sagrithaya	Aletti	16	142	3	25
7.	Govindaya	Guttigar	30	433	9	80
	(In 1925 he lost all this cattle by disease.)					
8.	Chandaya Shetti	Kodimbala	43	840	13	300
	(During our visit daily two or three were dying by Rinderpest).					
9.	Ramakrishna Bhatta	Hathiadka	13	304	1	30
10	Jarappa Gowda	Nidle	11	154	1	10
11.	Nemiraja Shetti	Malavanthige	25	364	11	205
12.	Dejappa Shetti	Koyyur	15	300	nil	nil
	(In 1929–'30 he lost all his cattle by Rinderpest).					
13.	A. D'Souza	Laila	13	210	6	25
		Total	298	4259	77	1115

This works out at an average loss per year of 6 head of cattle or Rs. 86 per ryot, a loss truly unbearable to an ordinary ryot of this area. Viewed another way it means a loss 28.5% in number and 20·7% in value every year. In other words once every five years a man has to renew his whole stock of cattle.

21. The net result of the various main points which we have dealt with in the preceding paragraphs has led to the following deplorable picture. On account of the heavy incidence of malaria and continuous loss of

vitality the people in these part have physically degenerated in the past 3 decades. Cultivation has decreased to a substantial degree both in the quality and the quantity of the yield as well as the extent under cultivation. It is becoming increasingly unprofitable and useless to cultivate a good portion of the wet lands on account of the repeated attacks and destruction by the wild beasts and the increasing inability of the ryot to watch the areas on which he has grown the crops as well as the constant destruction of the crop by the ever increasing pest "Bamboochi." Added to this we have the unbearable loss by the deaths of cattle year after year

Heavy Indebtedness.

23. We shall now deal with the general economic condition of the ryots in this area as a whole. We have stated already that almost 90% of the ryots are steeped in debts. We do not believe that the Settlement Department has the necessary means or commands the necessary confidence of the public to get and arrive at the true figures of this indebtedness. An officer deputed for this work going here and there and getting some statistics from the Co-operative Societies or elsewhere can get but a very insufficient view of this picture. Our enquiry has been of a different type. We are glad to say that the people have placed implicit trust and confidence in us and have not hesitated to tell us their debts whenever we wanted them. Of course we have not compiled nor would it be necessary to compile a detailed list of such debts for all the villages concerned, but to have an idea for ourselves we got figures for a few villages and we shall give them here below:—

Serial No.	Village	Approximate total debt Rs.
1.	Nidle	90,000
2.	Nada	35,000
3.	Kalmanja	40,000
4.	Mundaje	68,000
5.	Shiradi	8,000
6.	Neria	42,000
7.	Chibidre	9,000
8.	Thotathadi	12,000
9.	Kutrupadi	52,000
10.	Madapadi	13,000
11.	Balagod	5,000
12.	Kollamogru	8,000
13.	Hariharapallathadka	3,000
14.	Kalmakar	6,000
15.	Sampaje	60,000
16.	Shishila	34,000
17.	Charmadi	25,000
18.	Indabettu	17,000

We are afraid that even these figures err on the side of modesty.

24 It is our humble opinion that whilst general indebtedness has been on the increase here, as elsewhere, the chief reasons that have contributed to this result are largely, though not solely, the various causes which we have described in the preceding paragraphs.

In the last 2 or 3 years prices have considerably fallen and in the current year very low rates have prevailed. Some ryots have sold areca this year even at Rs 40/- or Rs. 50/-, per candy, though at times prices rose. We may take the average rate for this year at Rs. 60/-, or Rs. 70/- per candy. The prices last year were not much higher. If one takes the trouble to calculate the cost of the cultivation, these prices are less than the actual cost and no wonder almost cent per cent of the areca growers have fallen into heavy debts. Another aspect of this boom which we may notice in this connection is that when high prices ranged, a considerable number of ryots in the hope of realising large profit changed from wet cultivation and converted some of their paddy lands to areca gardens at the cost of very heavy outlay obtained by incurring debts. Such gardens are now a failure and the plight of such ryots, though their number may not be very large, will be hard in the years to come.

35. COMMUNICATIONS:—We may now notice the question of the improvement or otherwise of the communications in this area Except for a few Panchayat roads in two or three places which have been opened in the past 2 or 3 years, the future of which is yet uncertain, no definite improvement has taken place in the matter of the roads in this area. On the other hand they have deteriorated. A great many of the roads are useless and cannot be used during the monsoon season on account of the innumerable rivers and channels which are without bridges and even culverts.

42. In concluding this report we beg humbly to sound a note of warning to all concerned that unless immediate attempts are made to improve, the lot of the vast population of this area, the next 50 years will see their total annihilation. Lest it should be said that we have unduly coloured the picture, we invite anyone who is willing to take the trouble, to go through the area and study conditions for himself as we have ourselves humbly attempted to do, and in such a task we shall be ever happy and ready to give such assistance as may be required of us.

MEMORANDUM TO THE HON'BLE THE REVENUE MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL ON BEHALF OF THE
AGRICULTURISTS & LANDOWNERS OF KANARA DISTRICT

Sir,

We, the undersigned, beg to lay before you some important facts connected with the agricultural and other conditions in this district, with an earnest prayer that you will give your most indulgent consideration to them and take such action as you deem fit under the circumstances.

North Kanara, popularly known as the Karwar District, is a belt, of country, 2,526, 978 acres in extent and comprises of

(a) forests 2,186,426 acres (86. 5%)

(b) nett cropped area i. e., the total area under cultivation 2,17,649 acres (8. 6%)

(c) Current fallows 1,22,683 acres (4.8%)

Rice is the principal staple food crop. It occupies 66% of the nett cropped area.

Betel-nut and spice garden produce is the chief commodity of export which in normal times in the past corresponded to an income of over 70 lakhs of rupees.

The population of the district according to the census of 1931 is 4,17,835.

Agriculture is the only means of sustenance for the great bulk of the population of this district; there is no other industry worth the name.

The agriculture of the district was at one time in a flourishing condition. It produced more rice than it required till 1883. It paid and paid well. As to the quality of the land, no less an officer than Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I. C. S., observed, "the inland tract contains many villages which for rice, cocoanut and supari cultivation could hardly be surpassed. (R. S. Report of Kumta Taluka.) A similar remark was made by Mr. Keatinge, I. C. S., the Director of Agriculture in 1918–19:—

"Round Sirsi for example, there are some remarkable soils, which permit the growth of high class sugarcane without irrigation, in a way which I have nowhere else seen in India."

But in spite of all these potentialities what do we see at present but a a district on the verge of ruin? Today the district is the poorest in the whole of India. Its population and cultivation are steadily on the decline. Its men are at the mercy of virulent malaria, its cattle at the mercy of tigers and panthers and its crop, at the mercy of wild pigs cheetal, samber and wild elephants. And what is worse still, the conditions of the distric thave become such that life has become intolerable; and the district has become a land of deserted villages. The Government have done little or nothing to better the conditions.

These assertions will find ample corroboration from the following figures:—

Population in the Inland or Forest Tract.

Year.	Census returns:
1891	1,99,803
1901	1,90,257
1911	1,66,989
1921	1,43,349
1931	1,44,724

The figures for 1931 cannot be taken to indicate any improvement in the situation as it is affected by the floating population of immigrant labour and the ban imposed by the Indian National Congress on the furnishing of information to authorities concerned in the census work.

The following figures give an idea of the death rate in the inland talukas:-

	1910–11.		1920–21.	
Talukas	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths.
Siddapur	2825	3931	3309	3482
Sirsi	2321	3833	2443	3801
Yellapur	2068	3226	2230	3771
Mundgod	2441	3901	1757	3445
Haliyal	2555	2562	2673	3137
Supa	2336	3261	2328	2974
Average	2424	3426	2457	3435

The following figures from Government Publications show the decline in the nett cropped area. They are for the entire district.

Year	Nett cropped area acres
1890—91	2,40,399
1900—01	2,33,679
1910—11	2,24,937
1912—13	2,19,684
1913—14	2,15,146
1914—15	2,10,826

Drop of 29573 acres since 1890.

The following figures give an idea of the decline in the rice cultivation. The figures are for the entire district.

1890—99	1,96,189	acres
1900—09	1,88,814	,,
1914—15	1,73,281	,,
1921—22	1,62,429	,,
1933—34	1,54,361	,,

The decline is of 41,828 acres in 47 years.

It has to be borne in mind, that rice is the staple food of the district. And as stated above, the district is a purely agricultural one. The figures quoted do not give an absolutely correct idea of the situation; for, a large percentage of

the area noted above as being under cultivation, remains fallow as will be seen from the figures below:— (R. S. Report of Mr. Collins)

Taluka	Occupied fallow rice land for 1900—01	Occupied fallow rice land for 1923—24
Yellapur	2711 acres	4485 acres
Sirsi	5215 ,,	9237 ,,
Siddapur	3227 ,,	5138 ,,
Mundgod	4027 ,,	4848 ,,

The gravity of the situation will become clearer from a look at the following table which gives an idea of the proportion of fallows to occupied areas in the three talukas and one petha referred to above:—

Taluka	Occupied rice land 1923—24	Occupied fallow rice land 1923—24
Yellapur	8046 acres	4485 acres
Sirsi	17534 ,,	9237 ,,
Siddapur	12554 ,,	5738 ,,
Mundgod	8645 ,,	4848 ,,
	46779	23779

51%

The conditions of the taluka of Haliyal and the Mahal of Supa and of the inland portion of the coastal tract are even worse. In view of such conditions 41000 acres would only be an under-estimate of the occupied fallow land rice) for the whole district.

So, although the official figures show 1,54,361 acres as being under rice cultivation the area actually under cultivation therefore cannot exceed 1,13,361 acres. This area, divided over the population averages about 10 gunthas per capita. This is sufficient to impress you that the district cannot be self-sufficient with regard to its staple food-crop. Good returns from even this area has become an impossibility on account of the ravages of wild animals. The loss caused by them annually is estimated by the Crops Protection Committee at Rs. 705,000. And then there is land revenue to be paid which on rice land in the district exceeds with local fund, Rs. 6 lakhs. These two tiems which total about 13 lakhs, give an average of Rs. 3/- per capita. These are a charge on the income which the average of 10 gunthas per capita yields.

This indisputable fact is enough to convince you that even in good years, the total production of rice does not become sufficient to maintain the population for even six or seven months of the year. The deficiency has to be made good by importing large quantities of rice and ragi from other presidencies. Thousands of agriculturists in the taluka of Honavar and the petha of Bhatkal who cannot purchase rice or ragi on account of extreme poverty, have to make up the deficiency by subsisting for months on "talipot" pith, of which the food value is so poor that all that can be said about it is, that it fills the stomach. Even this wretched stuff is charged by Government—thus affording one more example how, even dire poverty is exploited to increase the forest revenue.

The next important crop of the district is sugarcane. The area under it in the different years are as follows:—

1890—91	3484 acres
1911—12	3202 ,,
1912—13	3075 ,,
1913—14	2885 ,,
1933—34	2784 ,,

This crop too is declining. The yield of the entire area would barely suffice for even five months, consumption. But as matters stand,full yield from the area cannot even be dreamt of. Sugaucane is more liable to the ravages of wild animals–pigs and elephants in particular,–than any other crop. It becomes difficult to get even 50 p. c. of the yield. The deficiency has to be made good by importing.

The third important produce of the district is the yield of cocoanut gardens. The total area under this produce is 11,974 acres. The assessment paid in respect of it is about 60,000 rupees. The supply illsuffices even to meet the demands of the district. 4 to 5 lakhs of cocoanuts and about 5000 gallons of oil have to be annually imported. About 40 p. c. of these imports are exported to Sagar (Mysore State.)

It thus becomes important to know where the purchasing power of the district comes from. It comes from the Supari and spice gardens principally. It is therefore the key industry of this district.

These spice gardens once enjoyed a world wide reputation and made this district one of the richest tracts in the whole of India. It is these spiceries that Portugal and England dreamt of so much. It is for them that Vasco da Gama risked all when he rounded the Cape of Good Hope and set out across the Eastern Sea. In spite of its decline and decay, in spite of the slump in the market, its importance, even today, is such that, agricultural life would be impossible without these spice gardens. Their produce is the only commodity of our export. As stated above,it used to bring about 70 lakhs of rupees as income. It is this income which circulates through district supporting labour,professions and trade and purchases for the people rice and ragi and sugar etc to supplement the indigenous supply and other necessaries of life, not grown in this district.

The glory of the gardens is fast becoming a thing of the past.

The following figures taken from Government records reveal the extent of the decay and decline of this key industry:–

Year	acres
1890—91	23,266 ,,
1914—15	20,686 ,,
1933—34	17,257 ,,

A number of these gardens are almost gone past recall. "The gardeners have become so impoverished or are so much in debt that they can no longer afford to pay the labourers. nor can they raise enough cash topay the advances required. There have been instances of late years in which the gardener has

been unable to pay the gang of labourers,when the work has been completed." These remarks were made by Mr. Collins in the year 1923--24. 14 years have elapsed since and during this period conditions have become doubly worse.

But much remains to be done yet. We shall come to it when dealing with the "betta" problem. Mr. H. Tupper had concluded his remark on the present agricultural situation in this district saying "All that is required to make agriculture pay again, is an alteration of the forest policy which will be as beneficial to forest as to agriculture." In this pithy sentence he has told the whole truth.

The Forest policy referred to, is one of exclusion of men and cattle from forest. This ruinous policy was discovered in 1890 by Dr. Voelkar who had been specially deputed by the Government of India to study the agricultural conditions and make suggestions for the improvement of agriculture in India. He makes the following remark:

"When it (i. e the forest policy) began its chief duties were the preservation and development of large timber forests. Its objects were in no sense agricultural and its success was merely gauged by fiscal considerations. The department was to be a revenue paying one. Indeed we may go so far as to say that its interests were opposed to agriculture and its interest was to rather exclude agriculture than to admit it to participation in the benefits. The chief reason for this was that admission of grazing into the forests would have destroyed young seedlings and have rendered the maintenance of forests by natural reproduction impossible."

Further on he observed:

"But I have attempted to show that the obtaining of a large revenue from the sale of timber may not coincide with the best interests of the country at large and that a possible diminution of it may be attended by increased revenue to the state from the cultivated land. It has also to be remembered that a very large portion of the revenue of the Forest Department is derived from rich grazing grounds which have been transferred to it from the Land Revenue Department. The Forest Department in being a revenue earning one, stands with the following advantage in favour of its own policy as against the one I recommend: that if timber be sold, the return is an actual one, whereas, if the plan I advocate be followed, the increase will be a potential one. It cannot be translated into figures. Nevertheless I trust I have said enough to show that the action in the direction of providing for agricultural wants and primarily as regarding the supply of fuel, is inseparably bound up with the prosperity of agricultural classes and with the maintenance of the land revenue of the state."

He then gives the following grave warning to the Government:—

"For practical purposes Government are in the position of a landlord; and as such, it is their plain duty to look after their property and to see that it is kept up and not allowed to become impoverished. The present system is one of gradual soil exhaustion, which must end in a decline, slow it may be, but still a decline of fertility and of productive power. It behoves Government therefore for their own sake to take this matter into serious consideration and

while there is yet time, to push forward active steps for preventing the decline in the value of their property. Unless the situation be faced, Government must be distinctly prepared to see the land bring in a diminished revenue and to find the people less able to live upon the land. Nor must the bearing on the question of famine be ignored"

In the early days when forest conservancy was still in its infancy, there lived in all the inland tracts, a hardy labouring population called "Kumri Marath. as" who divided their time between agriculture, Kumri cultivation and the hunting of wild animals. There were also the class of cowherds known as "Gowlies" who lived as milkmen and who depended on the maintenance of their cattle on the vast pasture lands within the forest area. Between the forest belt and the coastal agricultural area was a chain of barren hills extending from north to south containing no forest, but possessing good pasture lands.

The first business of the forest Department was to make living itself impossible to the Kumri Marathas within the forest belts. Their time-honoured privileges were withdrawn one by one. Their Kumri cultivation was stopped and one of their most lucrative means of living was thus taken away from them.

When this was done, the Kumri Marathas began to grow poorer. So they began to emigrate,-an eventuality foreseen by some wise and far seeing revenue officers when the police of conserving forests was about to be introduced. But the landlord class went to their rescue and reduced the rents to the limits of the assessed revenue on the leasehold, for, they were wanted to save the coastal population from the depredations of wild animals.

When the authorities found that the Kumri Marathas would not still do, they began to charge for all forest materials needed for agricultural purposes, under the pretext that forest revenue needed enhancement.

In no other district is agriculture so dependent on forest as Kanara. We had our time-honoured rights and privileges for the removal of those materials for agricultural purposes. These had been acknowledged in Government Resolutions and the Kanara Gazetteer.

The memorable report submitted by Mr G. F. S. Collins, I. C. S., as Forest Settlement Officer to the Collector of our district, in 1921 fully and vividly explains how man even, had been effectively excluded from forest.

Copy of letter Ref.No.Z/4550/48-F.P.II dated 3rd November, 1949 from the Board of Revenue, (Food Production), to the Secretary to Government, Development (P&D) Department, Madras.

Sub:- Land Development - Malnad - South Kanara District - Formation of a local committee - Proposal - Submitted.

Read:- 1.Board's Ref.No.514/49-F.P.III dated 2-8-1949.
2.Government, Development Department, Memorandum No.82686 P & D I/48-35, dated 4-10-1949.

In its reference cited, the Board submitted proposals for the constitution of two local committees, one for South Kanara and the other for Malabar District, for conducting a preliminary investigation of the various problems and to prepare a comprehensive plan. The Government have, in their Memorandum cited, informed the Board that the question of constituting local committees will be taken up after the report of the Central Planning Committee has been received and considered by the Government.

2. The Board submits herewith a copy of the letter, dated 30-8-1949 received by the Commissioner of Food Production from Sri.M.N.Bhide, President of the Karnataka Malnad Development Society, in which he has stressed the imperative need as well as the very considerable scope that exists for short term measures to increase food production and to improve the living conditions of the people in that area. In view of this letter and the strong representations made by Sri Hegde on the same subject at the recent meeting of the Provincial Food Advisory Committee, the Board is of the opinion that some positive action to develop the South Kanara Malnad should be taken without further delay. If a working plan for Malnad development is to be evolved it would be necessary to set up a local Committee. The Board therefore considers that it is desirable to constitute a local Committee for South Kanara District immediately instead of waiting till the Central Planning Committee is able to complete its work and send its report. The local Committee will be useful in making a preliminary study of the problems in the South Kanara Malnad and in preparing a comprehensive short term plan to be placed before the Central Committee when it visits Madras.

3. The various problems to be tackled in Malnad are those concerning the Revenue, Agricultural, Forest and Public Health Departments. The investigation of these problems can best be done by deputing a small but efficient team of officers representing the different departments. The Board considers that an officer of sufficient status and seniority, one from each of the concerned Departments, Revenue, Agriculture, Forest and Public Health should be placed on special duty for a period of 3 months to study the problems, devise remedies and propose a comprehensive short term plan for the consideration of the Board and the Government. A Deputy Collector from the Revenue Department, A Deputy Director of Agriculture from the Agricultural Department, an Assistant Conservator of Forests and a I Class Health Officer from the Public Health Department, will be eminently suitable for the purpose. These officers may be placed under the Collector of South Kanara who will guide and supervise their work. It is also very necessary that local gentlemen interested in Malnad Development are closely associated with the work of these Special Officers. The District Planning Committee which is proposed to be constituted, presided over by the Collector, may be the forum for the exchange of ideas and information between these gentlemen and the Special Officers and for reviewing the progress of the investigation from time to time. The Committee may

(p.t.o)

may also investigate whether private capital can be attracted for the exploitation of the area on planned lines through a Land Development Corporation and whether Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies or Multi-purpose Societies can be formed.

4. The Board requests very early orders.

(True copy).

Copy of letter from Karnataka Malnad Development Society, Mundaje, No.898/49, dated 30-8-49 to the Food Commissioner, Board of Revenue, Madras.

I beg to draw your kind attention to the feasibility of making South Kanara Self-sufficient at least by the end of '50 if proper efforts are made to evolve plans in time, and arrangements made to get them executed before the next cropping season. The deficit now is in the region of 10 to 12 thousand tons and to cover this, at the most about 30 to 40 thousand acres more have to be brought under cultivation. I had a tour of the areas and I am giving herebelow in broad outline my suggestions in that respect. There are 3 alteratives in the matter of setting up machinery to achieve this. Wherever individuals come forth to increase cultivation they must be assigned lands at once. But, for reasons stated in my Malnad report it cannot be expected that this method will solve the problem to an appreciable extent. The second way would be to set up a Land Development Corporation with 51 per cent Government control both in shares and working, and arranging through such a Corporation to get a major portion of the area brought under cultivation. The last is to arrange the formation of Cooperative Farming Societies and entrusting the reminder to them. So, strictly speaking, the three are not alternative proposals, but, are complementary to one another, if an all-out-effort is to be seriously made. The next question is about the capital required for these ventures. I do not think it would be difficult to get prepared rapidly an estimate for this. A major portion of the money will be easily recoverable within 5 to 10 years at the most. All these details may be worked out by experts after investigation. The shortage of man-power can be remedied either by hiring seasonal labour which is now going out of the Province from this district, or the employment of machinery and the required personnel. Apart from the above needs the Government shall have to undertake certain very essential things emergently. They are the following:-

1. Communications - Some bits of roads shall have to be made to facilitate the movements of labour and machinery. Many estimates are ready, and, the work can be rushed through.

2. Protection of crop from wild animals and pests. Armed patrols must be supplied by the Government at their expense. This matter is very important. At present it is generally estimated that 10 per cent of the crops is lost to wild animals. Protection will not only be for newly opened areas, but also for the existing cultivated lands in the Malnad. This shall have to be continued till the Forest question is solved. Regarding the treatment against pests a machinery similar to that of malaria control should be instituted and kept in reserve and should be at call where there should be an outbreak. As far as the Malnad is concerned, both the above measures are inevitable if food is to be grown on a footing of War.

3. Anti-malarial measures:- The operations to control malaria have proved that at a cost of less than a rupee per head malaria can be effectively controlled, if not eradicated. In all Malnad areas these measures should be carried out. The removal of Malaria creates a very favourable situation where man-power is scarce and inefficient. This, no doubt, would definitely result in stepping up production.

4. Provision of medical and health facilities:- Itinerary vans with a plentiful supply of drugs and vitamins in charge of doctors and nurses would relieve the present situation to a certain extent. The absence of medical facilities in unhealthy areas has been one of the reasons for shifting of populations to the towns. This has to be remedied now. I am sure the District Board would meet a part of the cost.

(p.t.o)

General:- I have written a detailed letter to the District Collector pointing out to him the need for a sympathetic approach to the Malnad masses, and the desirability of extending a more liberal and helpful treatment to them. I do not think I should repeat those things here. I am also quite sure the Collector would consider my proposals in that respect. Another very important point is with regard to the Forest question as it exists in the Malnad. I propose to take it up with the Malnad Planning Committee and expect that it will be handled by them. There is a very real opportunity of growing more food and getting the removal of overgrown forests by adopting Kumari Cultivation. I hope and expect that, if you do not desire to handle this problem yourself, you will at least lend your strong support at the time when the Planning Committee for Malnad Development shall tackle this problem.

The Puttur Taluk is ahead of other Taluks as far as the general consciousness of the masses is concerned. This is the most fertile and extensive taluk where work can be concentrated. This will set an example for other Taluks to follow next year.

The Malnad Development work shall take up some time before plans are drawn up and duly considered. Further, it is a general development affair and will have to be comprehensive. And, moreover, the question of growing more food is very urgent and cannot await any delay. In the general set up this work can be assimilated in the general Development work of the Malnad. With the spade work that has been done in the Malnad since the last 4 or 5 years, the general masses are willing to act and work. There has been a general feeling that the campaign of Grow More Food has not reached to places where food can be grown cheaply. And, apart from it, there is another aspect to that question. Large irrigation schemes costing 4 or 5 lakhs are proposed to bring under cultivation a few hundred acres. And, such expenditure if utilised here would not only bring much more land under cultivation, but would achieve the most desirable goal of regional self-sufficiency. There is a general feeling that South Kanara being at the tail end of the Province is being neglected generally, and the backward areas of the Malnad get the worst of it. This treatment whether intentional or otherwise creates very bad feelings, most undesirable for the general welfare. This is being accentuated by the manner in which the food administration has been carried out in this district.

Thus, it is my request to you to act in a practical manner with regard to making this district self-sufficient by the end of '50. The cry of "Grow More" has become nauseating to the common man when he does not see any action to suit the word. I offer my services in the furtherance of any schemes to be undertaken here. I see from the papers that a 20 crore plan is being got presented to the Centre. Let the Malnad which has been ill-treated and neglected be rehabilitated and reconstructed so as to form a backbone to South India, not merely in rock and stone, as it now is, but, in plenty, prosperity and happiness.

I am making an appeal to you. This is not an appeal for charity. Not one for justice even, but, in the interest of the Province and the country as a whole which we all love ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ serve. I am confident that any efforts launched to grow more food in the Malnad would be highly and even spectacularly successful. I invite you, Sir, to see the

(p.t.o)

see the appalling conditions of the Malnad yourself. I suggest that Mr.N.C.Thomas, who is an Assistant Secretary and, who had occasion to see a very small part of the Malnad may be asked to give his informal opinion in the matter. I am enclosing certain material which you may kindly have the patience to go through. I am sure, it will assist you to form an opinion.

I am sorry I have been compelled to takemuch of your time. But, I hope it will not be in vain. If the natural facilities of the Malnad are not utilised for growing more food at the present juncture, when so much is being said about growing more food on a 'War-footing', at no other time can be the people of the Malnad hope for their emancipation. The people of the Malnad have become conscious and, if their genuine needs are not met even at this juncture, I am afraid, I shall have to be frank to tell you that total migration shall be the only course left open to them. And, I dread the day when that alone shall be the means left open to them. With all these considerations in my mind, I am goaded to write this letter to you.

(H) The programme of Malnad Development should not be an easy excuse to shelve away this matter. That programme is an elaborate one. It is the concern of more than one Provincial Government. If one Government cannot be moved to act I can very well imagine what would have to be done tomove all of them.

Would you kindly excuse me for my frank appeal? I hope you would, But, more than that I expect that some positive and concrete action is taken in this regard.

Thanking you,

(True copy).

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

Letter No. 20373 P & D I 49-1 dated 15-3-1950.

To

Sri M.Shiva Rao,
President,
South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores,
MANGALORE.

Sri K.J.Ballal, B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, MANGALORE.

Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L.,
Vakil, Karkal,
South Kanara Dt.

Sir,

Sub:- LAND DEVELOPMENT - Malnad areas in South Kanara Development of.

* * *

I am directed to state that the Govt. propose to constitute a Committee of officials and non-officials to examine the grievances of the people in the Malnad area of South Kanara District. The constitution and scope of the proposed committee will be as follows:

Name of the Committee: "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara".

Members: Officials:

1. The Collr. of S.Kanara.
2. Dt.Forest Officer.
3. Dt.Health Officer.
4. District Agricultural Officer.
5. District Educational Officer.

Non-officials:

3 Members.

2 Scope and functions of the Committee: The Committee will have jurisdiction over the Malnad area in South Kanara District and will study the conditions of life in these areas and submit its recommendations to Government regarding the following matters.

(1) Dis-reservation of more land for cultivating food crops under the Grow More Food Campaign subject to the needs of sound forest administration

(2) Protection of crops from wild animals.

(3) Control of malaria.

(4) Provision of more educational facilities to the people;

(5) Suggestions for improving the conditions of the people in that area;

(6) Preparation of a comprehensive short term plan for development of Malnad areas on the aspects referred to above and also investigate whether private capital can be attracted for exploitation of the Malnad area on planned lines through land development corporations or co-operative agency.

3 The Committee may have to tour the various parts of the Malnad area in South Kanara District and the non-official members of the Committee will be eligible to draw the following T.A. admissible for a second class committee.

Railway fare.	Mileage.	Daily allowance.
1 second class railway fare plus daily allowance and cost of reserving II class accommodation if the member performs the journey by rail at night.	Rs. 0-6-0	Rs. 6-0-0 (for halts of less than 24 hours also).

I am to state that your name has been suggested for nomination to the Committee. I am to enquire whether you are willing to serve on the Committee if nominated by the Government.

Y.F.

Copy to Collr. of S.Kanara, MANGALORE.
" Bd. of Rev. (F.P.)
" D.A., Madras.
" D.P.H.
" C.C.E.
" D.P.I.
" C.E. (GI.)
" C.E. (H)
" RCS
S.F.

A-S III

L95

H. S. Hussain, B.A.B.L., M.L.A.

Karkala,
South Kanara.

12, Mirza Hyder Ali Khan Street,
Royapettah, Madras-14

23315

16th March 1950

To

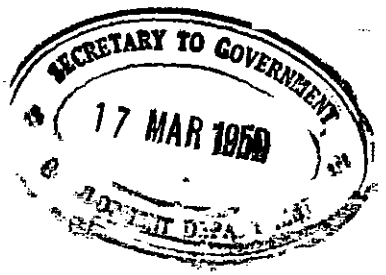
Sri P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Development (P & D) Department,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Ref: your letter No. 120373 P & D 1/49-1, dated 15-3-1950.

I thank you for your letter, cited above. I have no objection to serve on the "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee South Kanara", if nominated by the Government.

Yours faithfully,
H. S. Hussain



Desk (P+DI) Dept

To A.S.

Replies from Sri. Shiva Rao and Sri Ballal also may be awaited.

May be awaited

17.3.50 17.3.50

S
18/3/50

107

Telegrams: "FOOD" Telephone: No. 12

S. K. Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Ltd., No. L. 472.

Post Box No. 124. MANGALORE

Dated 18th March, 1950

From
Sri M. Shiva Rau, President,
S. K. C. C. W. Stores Ltd.,
MANGALORE.

P&D I 23903

The Secretary to Government,
Development (P & D) Department,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

Sir,

Sub: LAND DEVELOPMENT - Malnad areas in South Kanara Development of- Appointment of Committee.

Ref: Your letter No. 120373 P&D I/49-1 dated 15-3-1950.

Pp. 103-104 active

In reply to the reference cited, I have to state that I am agreeable to my being nominated to the Committee proposed to be appointed to examine the greviences of the people in the Malnad area of this district.

If I may venture a suggestion in this connection, I suggest that the words "Forest Greviences" in the proposed name of the Committee may be substituted by "Malnad Development", which is a more comprehensive term and the emphasis on Forest Greviences is avoided.

Yours faithfully,

Dept (P&D) Dept

M. Shivarao

President.

To AS.

The suggestion in para 2 above may be examined, if necessary, after the main file is received from other depts (Mr. Bal

10/11

Lal has not intimated his acceptance
to serve on the Forest Grievances Enquiry
Committee.)

21.3.50 21.3.50.

21/3/50

K. I. Ballal,

VAKIL. LL B. 28269

UDIPI

27 — 3 — 1950

To

Sri.P.S.Vishwanatha Ayyar,I.C.S
Secretary to Government
Madras.

Sir,

Ref: Your letter No 120373 P &D /49-1.

I have no objection to serve in Malnad Committee if nominated by the Government.

Yours faithfully

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 MAR 1949

Dept (P&D)

To Sk.
The return of the main file from other depts may be awaited.
DNC 4.4.50
(They have been separately reminded
NR 5/3/50

Sub:- Land Development - Malnad areas in South Kanara. Grievances of the people - Constitution of the Forest Grievances Enqiry Committee, South Kanara Ordered.

Read the following:-

Joint Memorandum from the Karnataka Malnad Devt. Society and the S.Kanara Land Holders Assn., dated 26-10-49.
From the Bd. of Rev., F.P.Ref.No.Z/4550/48-F.P.II, dated 3-11-49.
Letter No.120373-P&D.I/49-1, dated 15-3-1950.
From Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., dated 16-3-1950.
From Sri M.Shiva Rau, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores Ltd., Mangalore
From Sri K.J.Ballal, B.A., LL.B., dated 27-3-1950.

ORDER (MS.) NO. 1420 dated 10-4-1950

The Karnataka Malnad Devt., Society, the South Kanara Land Holders Association and others have submitted representations to the Govt. pointing out the backward conditions existing in the Malnad area of the South Kanara Dt. and suggesting the steps that should be taken to develop the area on right lines. The President, Karnataka Malnad Dev., Society, has also submitted a representation to the Commissioner, Food Production stressing the imperative need to take short term measures to increase food production and to improve the living conditions in the Malnad area. The Commissioner, Food Production has submitted this representation also to the Govt. with his remarks.

2. The Govt. have carefully exarined the representations and the suggestions of the Commissioner of Food Production and consider that, apart from what the Govt. of India intend to do for the entire Malnad area, it is necessary to constitute a Committee called the "Forest Grievances Enquiry Cormittee, South Kanara" to investigate the problems relating to the Malnad area in South Kanara and to suggest the measures required to solve them. H.E. the Governor of Madras accordingly directs that a Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara, be constituted with the following members:-

P.T.O.

Officials:-

1. The Collector of South Kanara (Chairman).
2. District Forest Officer.
3. District Health Officer.
4. District Agricultural officer.
5. District Educational officer.

Non-officials:-

6. Sri M.Shiva Rau, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore.
7. Sri K.J.Ballal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Udipi.
8. Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Vakil, Karkala, S.Kanara Dt.

3. The Committee will tour the entire Malnad area, examine the following problems among others and submit a short term plan for the development of the Malnad area.

(1) Dis-reservation of forest land for cultivating food crops under the G.M.F. Campaign without prejudice to sound forest administration.

(2) Protection of crops from wild animals.

(3) Control of malaria.

(4) Provision of more educational facilities.

(5) Improvement of the material conditions of the people.

The Committee may also examine whether private capital can be attracted for exploitation of the Malnad area on planned lines through a Land Development Corporation or a Co-operative agency and make its recommendations.

4. The Committee, shall, for purposes of T.A. be treated as II Class Committee. The travelling allowances etc. payable to the non-official members of the Committee for journeys performed by them in connection with the Committee's work will be in accordance with the instructions issued in G.O.No.853 Fin, dated 13-8-1949. The Travelling allowance bills of non-official members will be countersigned by the Collector, S.Kanara. Non-official members will not be entitled to draw any of the allowances when meetings of the Committee are held at Stations at which they reside or within 5 miles of their place of residence.

5. Un er section 2 of the Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893 (Madras Act V of 1893) His Excellency the Governor

of Madras hereby ~~directs~~ invests the Chairman of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, S.Kanara, with power to summon any person to appear before him or to produce any document or thing in the possession or under the control of such person, the production of which is, in the opinion of the ~~Officer~~ Chairman, necessary in connection with the enquiry.

Whenever the Chairman has to summon any witness, he may serve the summons or notice through the Departmental Officer concerned or through an officer or subordinate of the Rev. Dept. If in any case it is found ineffective to serve the summons or notice through Departmental Officer or the staff of the Rev. Deptt. the service may be entrusted to the police

The Chairman of the Committee is authorised to pay batta and T.A. to non-official witnesses according to the scales prescribed in the Criminal Rules of of Practice for the time being in force.

C.J.V.
7/4/50.

To the Collector of S.Kanara.
To Sri M.Shiva Rau, President,
S.Kanara Central Cooperative
Wholesale Stores, Mangalore.
To Sri K.J.Ballal, B.A., LL.B,
Vakil, Udipi.
To Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A.,B.L.,
M.L.A., Karkala, S.Kanara Dt.
To the Board of Revenue. (~~Two~~ Order), 2 copies
~~Copy~~ to District Forest Officer, S.Kanara,
Mangalore.
~~Copy~~ to the District Educational Officer,
S.Kanara, Mangalore.
~~Copy~~ to the District Health Officer,
S.Kanara, Mangalore.
~~Copy~~ to the District Agricultural
officer, S.Kanara, Mangalore.
Copy to the Director of Public Health, Madras
Copy to the Drector of Agriculture. "
Copy to the Director of Public Instruction. "
Copy to the Chief Conservator of Forests.
Copy to the Registrar of Co-operative
Societies.
Copy to the A.G. thro' Fin. Dept.
Copy to the C.E. (GI.) and Irrigation Branch.
Copy to the C.E. (Highways).
Copy to the Education Dept.,
Copy to the Revenue Dept.
Copy to the Public Works Dept.
Copy to the Legal Dept. → F&A. Dept.
Copy to Public Works (I & P.)
Copy to Public (E & S) Dept.
Copy to Health Dept.
Copy to C.II Section.
S.F.
S.Cs.
The Registrar, High Court, Madras
The Inspector General of Police, Madras
3. The Secretary, the Karnataka Mahajana Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mundaji P.O. S.Kanara Dt
4. The Secretary, South Kanara Lawyers Association (Regd.), Mangalore
5. The President, Mangalore Zilla Bank

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

Memorandum No.35328 P & D I/50- 2 dated 2 -5-1950.

Sub:- LAND DEVELOPMENT - Malnad - Expenditure in connection with the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara - Account head - Approved.

Ref:- G.O.Ms.No.1420 Dev. dated 10-4-1950.

All expenditure incurred ~~in connection with~~ for the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, constituted under the orders cited and, the cost of schemes that may be sanctioned later on, should be debited to a new sub-head of appropriation "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara" to be opened under "25 General Administration - Dt. Administration - Miscellaneous - W. Miscellaneous."

To the Collr. of South Kanara, Mangalore. (3 copies).
" Bd. of Rev. (F.P) (2 copies).
" D.F.O., South Kanara, Mangalore.
" D.E.O., S.Kanara, Mangalore.
" D.H.O., S.Kanara, Mangalore.
" D.A.O., ~~M~~ South Kanara, Mangalore.
" President, The Karnataka Malnad Devt. Society, Mudagi P.O., S.Kanara Dt.
" South Kanara Land Holders' Association (Regd.), Mangalore.
" President, Co-operative Town Bank, Uppinangadi on behalf of residents of Uppinangadi and Kokkada Circle,
" D.P.H., Madras.
" D.A., Madras.

~~Copy to the~~ D.P.I., Madras.
" C.C.F., Madras.
" R.C.S., Madras.
" A.G. thro' Fin. Dept.
" C.E. (G) and Irrigation Branch.
" C.E. (H).
" Education, Revenue, ~~Legal~~, P.W. and F.& A. Depts.
" ~~P.W. (I & F.)~~
" ~~Pub. (Es. & S.) Dept.~~
" Health Dept.
" ~~Registrar, High Court, Madras.~~
" I.G. of Police, Madras.
" C.II Section.

S.F. S.C

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Abstract.

117

COMMITTEES - The Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara Non-official member - Sri Yedthare Manjaya Shetty in place of Sri K.J. Ballal - Appointment - Proposals of the Collector of South Kanara - Approved.

Development (P & D) Department

G.O.Ms.No. 2208. Dated the 1st June 1950.

Read the following:-

G.O.Ms.No.1420 Development dated 10-4-1950.
Telegram from the Collector of South Kanara dated 16-5-1950
From the Collector of South Kanara Ref.7050/50-F.P.I. dated 16-5-1950.
Government Telegram No.43233 P & D I/50-1 dated 22-5-1950.
Telegram from the Collector of South Kanara dated 24-5-1950.

ORDER:

In the circumstances reported by the Collector of South Kanara in his letter second cited, His Excellency the Governor of Madras accepts his suggestion and appoints Sri Yedthare Manjaya Shetty, Advocate, Coondapoor as a non-official member of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara, in the place of Sri K.J. Ballal ~~resigned~~.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor).

P.S. Viswanatha Ayyar,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To the Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore (3 copies).
To Sri Yedthare Manjaya Shetty, Advocate, Coondapoor
Copy (with copy of G.O.)
To Sri M.Shiva Rau, President, South Kanara Central Cooperative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore.
To Sri K.J. Ballal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Udipi.
To Janab H.S. Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Karkala, South Kanara District.
Copy to the Board of Revenue, (Food Production), Madras.
" " District Forest Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" " District Educational Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" " District Health Officer, South Kanara, ~~Mapx~~ Mangalore.
" " District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" " President, The Karnataka Malnad Development Society Mundaji P.O., South Kanara District
" " President, The South Kanara Land Holders' Association (Regd.), Mangalore.
" " President, Cooperative Town Bank, Uppinangadi on behalf of residents of Uppinangady and Kokkada Circle.
" " Director of Public Health, Madras.
" " Director of Agriculture, Madras.
" " Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
" " Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
" " Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
" " Accountant-General through Finance Department.
" " Chief Engineer (General) and (Irrigation) Branch.
" " Chief Engineer (Highways).
" " Education Department.

(p.t.o)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Abstract.

COMMITTEES - Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara - Official Member - Sri K.G.S. Bhandary, District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara - Continuance as a member after retirement - Orders passed.

Development (P &D) Department

G.O.Ms.No. 2222. Dated the 2nd June 1950.
Read the following:-

G.O.Ms.No.1420 Development dated 10-4-1950.
From the Collector of South Kanara. Ref.7050-50 F.P.I. dated 24-5-1950.

ORDER:

In the G.O. cited, the District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara was appointed as an Ex-officio member of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara. Sri K.G.S.Bhandary, the present District Agricultural Officer South Kanara is due to retire from service with effect from 16-6-1950. The Committee and the Collector are of the view that the experience and services of Sri K.G.S.Bhandary are necessary for drafting the Committee's report and have recommended that he may be permitted to continue as a member of the Committee even after his retirement till the Committee's report is submitted to Government.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras accepts the recommendation and permits Sri K.G.S.Bhandary, District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara to continue as a member of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara even after his retirement from service on 16-6-1950. After his retirement Sri K.G.S. Bhandary will be eligible to draw Travelling Allowance etc. sanctioned to the non-official members of the Committee in paragraph 4 of the G.O. cited.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor).

P.S. Viswanatha Ayyar,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To the Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore (3 copies)
To Sri M. Shiva Rau,
President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore.
To Sri Yedthare Manjaya Shetty
Advocate, Coondapoor
To Janab H.S. Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.,
Karkala, South Kanara District.
To the Board of Revenue, (Food Production), Madras. (2 copies).
" District Educational Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" District Forest Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" District Health Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" ~~President, The Karnataka Malnad Development Society, Mundagi P.O., South Kanara District.~~
" ~~South Kanara Land Holders' Association (Regd.), Mangalore.~~
" ~~President, Co-operative Town Bank, Uppinangadi on behalf of residents of Uppinangady and Kokkada Circle.~~
Copy to the Director of Public Health, Madras.
" " Director of Agriculture, Madras.
" " Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(p.t.o)

120

Copy to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
" " Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
" " Accountant-General through Finance Department.
" " Chief Engineer (General) and Irrigation Branch.
" " Chief Engineer (Highways).
" " Education, Revenue, Legal, Public Works and Food & Agriculture Departments.
" " Public Works (Information & Publicity) Department.
" " Public (Economics & Statistics) Department.
" " Health Department.
" " Registrar, High Court, Madras.
" " Inspector General of Police, Madras.
" " C.II Section.

Forwarded / By order

2 6 52

Superintendent.

KR.2/6.

2.6.'50

Ref.7050-50-F.I.I.

S.Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore dated 9.5.50.

From

JANAB SYED AHMED, B.Sc(Hons.)
Collector of South Kanara.

To

The Secretary to the Government,
Development Department,
MADRAS.

THIRD ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 MAY 1950

Dev 41481 P&D 1/50

Sir,

LAND DEVELOPMENT: Malnad area in South Kanara district--grievances of the people--constitution of the Forest Grievances enquiry committee--touring and recording of evidence--appointment of Vice Chairman--report submitted.

Ref: G.O.Ms.No.1420 Development department dated 10.4.50.

The Forest Grievances Enquiry committee, South Kanara constituted in the above G.O met on 6.5.50 and resolved among other things, the appointment of a vice chairman to depute the chairman (Collector) in the case of latter's absence due to unavoidable circumstances. The committee also resolved to appoint the district Agricultural officer, South Kanara as vice chairman. The committee also resolved to appoint Mr.Shiva Rao as the Secretary.

2.The committee has decided to tour the Malnad area of this district from the ~~16th~~ to 20th, 24th to 27th of this month and on the 3rd and 4th of June 1950. During this tour, the Committee is expected to examine several witnesses who have been summoned.

3. On account of the communist trouble in Kasaragod sub taluk I have to pay greater attention there. Besides I have to attend to urgent meetings like Road Traffic Board which has been scheduled to be held on one of the days when the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee will be on tour. I therefore find that my absence from the committee now and then will be unavoidable. I therefore submit that the recommendation of the Committee for the appointment of a vice chairman and Mr.Shiva Rao as the Secretary may be approved and the Dt.Agricultural Officer may be appointed as Vice Chairman to act in my place whenever I am unavoidably absent. In anticipation of the orders from the Government I am asking the District Agricultural Officer to act as Vice Chairman. I submit that my action in this regard may be kindly approved.

Yours faithfully,

9.5.50

For Collector.

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

123

Memorandum No.41481 P & D I/50-2 dated 10-6-1950.

Sub:- LAND DEVELOPMENT - Malnad areas in South Kanara Dt. - Grievances of the people - Constitution of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara - Appointment of Vice-Chairman and Secretary - Recommendation of the Committee - Accepted.

Ref:- G.O.Ms.No.1420 Dev. dated 10-4-1950.
From the Collr. of South Kanara, Ref.7050-50-F.P.I dated 9-5-1950.

In the circumstances reported, His Excellency the Governor of Madras accepts the recommendation of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara and appoints the District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara as Vice-chairman of the committee and Sri Shivarau, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore as ~~Vice-Chairman and~~ Secretary of the Committee ~~respectively~~.

The action of the Collector of South Kanara in having asked the District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara to act as Vice-Chairman in anticipation of Govt. orders is approved.

To the Collr. of South Kanara, Mangalore (3 copies).
To Sri M.Shiva Rau, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore.
To ~~Sri K.J.Bailal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Udipi.~~ To Sri Kodthaje Manjaya Shetty, Advocate Coondapoor
To Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Karkala, South Kanara Dt.
To the Bd. of Rev. (F.P.) (2 copies).
To the Dt.Forest Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" D.E.O., South Kanara, Mangalore.
" D.H.O., South Kanara, Mangalore.
" D.A.O., -do-
" ~~President, The Karnataka~~ Malnad Development Society, Mundaji P.O., South Kanara Dt.
" South Kanara Land Holders' Association (Regd.), Mangalore.
" President, Co-operative Town Bank, Uppinangadi on behalf of residents of Uppinangady and ~~Kokkada Circle~~.
Copy to D.P.H., Madras.
" D.A., Madras.
" D.P.I., Madras.
" C.C.F., Madras.
" R.C.S., Madras.
" A.G. thro' Fin. Dept.
" C.E. (Gl.) and Irrigation Branch.
" C.E. (H).
" Education Dept.

(p.t.o)

2/124

2/9/6

41481 L/50

Copy to Rev., Legal, Public Works, F.&A., Public Works (I.& P), Public (E.& B), and Health Depts
Registrar, High Court, Madr
I.G.of Police.
C.II section.

6/6/50

Note:-

The letter from the Collr. of South Kanara at p.1 c.f. may be perused. For the reasons explained in para 3 of his letter, the Collr. has recommended that recommendation of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara may be accepted.

For orders whether the Collr.'s recommendation may be accepted.

Subject to orders a draft ~~order~~ memo is submitted.

F.& A. may see before circulation.

8/5/50 18/5/50

23/5/50

F&A

Food/Agri dept

Dev.no 41481 P&D I/50-

23-5-50.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY 24 MAY 1950 34128 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPT.

The draft order overleaf may be

Dev may see HH (Agri) 28/5/50

Accepted

AH 24/5/50

50199 Food & Agri Dept
Dev.no 34128 I/50
6-6-50.

THIRD ASST. SECRETARY 7 JUN 1950 DRAFT

D.S 6/6/50

DEV DEPT

To AS

The draft memo overleaf may now issue 8.6.50

HH (LRS) HH (LR)

HH (Agri) HH (Agri)

8/6/50 10/6

[illegible] Dev.no 4 42 I/50 [illegible]

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 10 JUN 1950 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Abstract.

LAND DEVELOPMENT - Malnad areas in South Kanara - Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara - Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mangalore - Appointment as member - Ordered.

***

126

To Sri Y.Manjaya Shetty, Advocate, Coondapoor.
To Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Karkala, South Kanara Dt.
To the Board of Revenue, (Food Production) - (2 copies).
" District Forest Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" District Educational Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" District Health Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
" President, The Karnataka Malnad Development Society, Mundagi, P.O., South Kanara District.
" South Kanara Land Holders' Association (Regd.), Mangalore.
" President, Cooperative Town Bank, Uppinangadi on behalf of residents of Uppinangady and Kokkada Circle.

Copy to the Director of Public Health, Madras.
" " Director of Agriculture, Madras.
" " Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
" " Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
" " Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
" " Accountant-General through Finance Department.
" " Chief Engineer (General) and Irrigation Branch.
" " Chief Engineer (Highways).
" " Education, Revenue, Legal, Public Works, Health and Food & Agriculture Departments.
" " Public Works (Information & Publicity).
" " Public (Economics and Statistics) Department.
" " Registrar, Hich Court, Madras.
" " Inspector General of Police, Madras.

Forwarded / By order.

Superintendent.

KR.21/6.

22.6.57

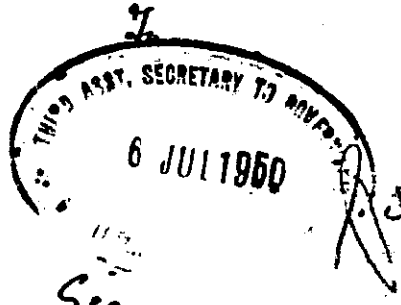
CS (Appeal)
No. 2526/60-1
5.7.50.

H. S. Hussain, B.A.B.L., M.L.A.
Karkala,
South Kanara.

127

3rd July 1950

0340



The Chief Secretary,
Government of Madras,
Fort St. George,
Madras

Sir,

On account of my present indifferent state of health I beg to resign my membership of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara.

Yours faithfully,
H.S.Hussain

C.S (Appeal)

Dev. No

DEVODI

5/7/50 Endt No 60340 P+D/50-D

Referred to the Collector of S. Kanara for remarks.

To the Collector of S. Kanara Mangalore
Rd. 25-7-50

129

Dev. (P&D I) Dept.

Memorandum No.60340 P & D I/50- 1 dated 4 -8-1950.

Sub:- COMMITTEES - Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee - Janab H.S.Hussain, Non-official member - Resignation - Accepted - Sri M.S. Adhikari - Appointment - ordered.

Ref:- From Janab H.S.Hussain, dated 3-7-1950.

----ooOoo----

The resignation of Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L. M.L.A., Vakil, Karkala from the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara is accepted.

2. Sri M.S.Adhikari, Vakil, Karkala is hereby appointed as a non-official member of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, S.Kanara in the place of Janab H.S.Hussain resigned.

To the Collr. of S.Kanara.
(with copy of c.f.)
" Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Vakil, Karkala.
" S.Kanara (~~Para 1 only~~).
" A.G.) (~~Para 1 only~~).
" Sri M.S.Adhikari, Vakil, Karkala, S.Kanara. with D.O.

Dev. (P & D I) Dept. 13/

D.O.No.60340 P & D I/50-2 dated 4 -8-1950.

(Dear Sri Adhikari,)

Sub:- Committees - Forèst Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara - Janab H.S. Hussain - Non-official member - Resignation - Accepted - Sri M.S.Adhikari - Appointment.

I am to enclose a copy of Memo No.60340 P & D I/50-1 Devt. dated 4-8-50 nominating you as a member of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara. I hope that it will be convenient for you to serve on the Committee.

owing to the urgency of the matter it has been found to be your consent in advance

To

Sri M.S.Adhikari,
Vakil, Karkala,
S.Kanara.

pl. appve
Ph
5/2/91.

Memo. No. 12950 P1/DI/50-2 dt 5-12-90

Subj - Land development - Mahazar - Expenditure on the various schemes sanctioned on the recommendations of the Forest Encroachment Enquiry committee South Kanara - Account Head - Revised orders - Issued.

Ref Memo. No. 35328 P1/DI/50-2 dtd 12-5-91.

In modification of the orders issued in the memo cited, the Govt. direct that the expenditure incurred on the various schemes sanctioned on the recommendations of the Forest Encroachment Enquiry committee, South Kanara should be debited to the concerned budget of the Head of the dept. who is in administrative charge of the scheme

Ph
28/11/91

29/11/91

To
The Bd. of Rev. (L.R)
The Bd. of Rev. (E.P)
The Addl. Secy. to Govt. Rev. dept.
" Collr. of South Kanara
" D.F.O., South Kanara
" D.E.O., South Kanara
" D.H.O., South Kanara
" D.A.O., S. Kanara

Copy to D.P.H
" D.A.
" D.P.I.
" C.C.F.
" R.C.S.
" C.E. (Bldgs)
" C.E. (I)
" S.E. (H)
" Supdg. of Police.
" Edn. Rev,
" P.W.D. (A&A)
and Health dept.
" C II Section
" F.
" Guard file.

added by Govt

note file

D V DEVELOPMENT (CII) DEPT.

CM°. 12c 373/49.

SUB:- MALNAD DEVELOPMENT - Grievances of people of Malnad area in South Kanara -Dt. - Redressal - Formation of a committee - Proposals.

REF:- Representations from people of Malnad addressed to 1. H.Pr.

Extract of minutes from CM° 43 to cu/ of.

H.Pr. Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee: South Kanara.

The non-official members to be appointed to this Committee should not be persons who have actively associated themselves with representations made to Govt. in this matter. I would suggest the names of (1) Sri M. Shiva Rao and (2) Sri K.J Ballal B.A., L.L.B., Vakil, Udipi, if they are willing to accept membership. Sri M. Shiva Rao is well known to you. Sri Ballal has been President of the Landholders' Association of Udipi Taluk for a long time. Both these gentlemen must be having sufficient knowledge of the forest problems in South Kanara.

A.B.S.
24/11/49.

H.M.(Agri).

To: The Secretary, Development Dept.

The Malnad area in the South Kanara District is a backward area. The grievances represented by the Malnad people and their representations seem to be long standing, for the redress of which no steps seem to have been taken so far, in spite of the representations having been made several times in the past. During my recent visit to the Malnad area, representations were made to me with regard to their grievances. The forest grievance, including the prevalence of malaria and infestations of the crops by wild animals, to open more area for cultivation for Grow More Food, and to cater to educational needs of the local population, etc., are some of the matters represented by them. Ways and means are to be explored to meet the needs of the people of that area.

It is desirable to constitute a Committee to

2

go into those matters and advise the Government as to the measures to be adopted. The said committee should contain both officials and non-officials. The officials shall be the District Collector, D.F.O., D.H.O., and ~~Dist~~ D.A.O., and the non-officials shall comprise one or two Members of the Legislature and other leading persons who are interested in such public work.

Proposals may be put up regarding the formation of the Committee, its constitution, its scope and functions etc.

P. S. K.
6.12.49

T. A. S.

Copy of the prepresentations of Malnad people at pp. 1-62 c.f. and the minutes of ~~H.Pr. at p. 1 above and~~ H.M. (Agri.) and H.Pr. at pp. 1-2 above may be perused.

During his ~~p~~ visit to S'. Kanara Dt. in October 1949, the H.Pr. has received representations from the residents of the Malnad area requesting for control of ~~the Malnad~~ malaria, protection of crops from wild animals, ~~de~~reservation of more area for cultivation under G.M.F. campaign and for giving more educational facilities to the local population etc. In order to explore ways and means to meet the needs of the people of that area, H.Pr. has suggested in his minutes at ~~p.~~ above, the constitution of a Committee to go into those matters and to advise the Govt. ~~as to~~ on the measures to be adopted.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Govt. of India have decided to set up a Central Malnad Development Board and Central Malnad Planning Committee to draw up comprehensive plans both long ~~time~~ term and short term for the development of the Malnad areas lying in Bombay, Coorg, Mysore and Madras Provinces. The Question of development of the Malnad area in this province will be considered on receipt of the comprehensive scheme from the Planning Committee. The Planning Committee has not yet visited the Malnad areas in this Province. The Commissioner of Food Production has since recommended the deputation of a team of officers representing Rev., Agriculture, Forest, and Public Health Depts. to study the problems relating to the development of South Kanara, Malnad area, devise remedies and prepare a comprehensive short term plan for the consideration of the Bd. of Revenue and the Govt. The Board's proposal is under consideration separately in P & D I section.

~~The Boards proposals are under consideration separately in P. & D I Section.~~

With reference to the minutes of H.Pr. and H.M.(Agri) proposals regarding the formation of the Committee, its constitution, its scope and functions etc., are noted on below:-

1. Name of the Committee.

H.M. (Agri) has suggested the name of the proposed Committee as "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, S. Kanara". presumably on the basis that the major grievances of the people relate to Forest Dept. It may however be pointed out that the minutes of the H.Pr. relate only to the grievances of the people of Malnad area in South Kanara District and it does not appear necessary to extend the Committees' jurisdiction to the whole of South Kanara District. In the circumstances the Committee may be designated as "the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee for Malnad area in South Kanara District". For orders.

2. Formation of the Committee:- As suggested by H.Pr., the official members of the Committee may be as follows:-

1. Dt. Collector.
2. District Forest Officer.
3. D.H.O.
4. D.A.O.

As the grievances relate also to the educational needs of the local population, the D.E.O. also may perhaps be included as a member. The concerned Heads of Depts. may be consulted, for orders.

3. As regards, the non-official members, H.Pr. has suggested that one or two members of the legislature and other leading persons who are interested in such public work (may be included in the Committee). H.M.(Agri) has minuted that the non-official members to be appointed to this Committee should not be persons who have actively associated themselves with the representation

4

made to Govt. in the matter. He has suggested the following names.

(i) Sri M. Shiva Rao ; and

(ii) Sri K. J. Battal, B.A., L.LB., Vakil, Udupi.

They may be requested to state whether they are willing to serve on the Committee.

Sri M. Shiva Rao ~~is~~, and Mr. K.J. Ballal are not M.L.As. Perhaps one M.L.A. representing the Malnad area and who is familiar with the problems of that area may be included as a member. For orders.

3. Scope and Functions of the Committee:-

The Committee will have jurisdiction over the Malnad area in South Kanara Dt. It will have to study the conditions of life in those areas, and to submit its recommendations to Govt. regarding the following aspects:-

1. ~~Representation~~ Preservation of more land for cultivating food crops under G.M.F. campaign;

2. Protection of crops from wild animals;

3. Control of malaria;

4. More educational facilities to the people; and

5. Other suggestions for improving the conditions of the people of that area.

The Committee will have power to summon witnesses, question them and to record their statements. It may have to tour the various parts of the area and the non-official members will be eligible for drawing the usual T.A. for II Class Committee. The Collector will be the countersigning Officer.

~~Rev. E. & P.H. Food and Agri. and Fin. may see for remarks before circulation.~~

14.12.49 14.12.49

Copy of representation ~~in the top file~~ has been received ~~in this section~~ separately and examined. Extracts have been sent to other Depts. concerned with the requests in the petition for further action. The Development of Malnad areas asked for in the representations, is connected with the (India decisions put up

up at (H). In this connection this section note on p.3 n.f in L.F. may be perused. It may be stated that the Bd. of Rev. (F.P.), at the instance of Mr.Bhide and Mr.Hegde, has proposed the appointment of a small team of experienced officers of sufficient status from Rev., Agricultural, Forest and Public Health Depts. to study the problems relating to South Kanara Malnad area to devise remedies and prepare a comprehensive plan, in consultation with a local Committee to be set up, for the consideration of the Bd. of Rev. and the Govt. These proposals have been examined in this section separately and sent to other Depts. for remarks. The Govt. of India have already taken up the question of the development of the Malnad areas (lying in Madra Mysore, Coorg and Bombay) on a comprehensive scale but they have not so far clarified the position in regard to financial implications. While each of the Govts. concerned have been allowed to determine, according to local conditions the exact machinery to be placedin charge of the execution of plans, the responsibility for planning (immediate, short term and long term) has been left to the Central Malnad Planning Committee. The local Development Committee to be set up is expected only to help the Govt. and supervise the execution of the plans approved by the Central Malnad Development Board to be set up by India on a Ministerial level. This Dept. have suggested in that file that the Govt. of India should be addressed in regard to the appointment of the team of special officers proposed by the Bd. of Rev. In the circumstances the proposals ordered to be put up regarding the constitution of a Committee, its scope and functions in this file may perhaps be examined further after the remarks of the Depts. concerned on the Board's proposals referred to at "A" above have been received in this Dept. For orders.

In the meantime this file may be sent to Revenue, E.& P.H., Food and Agriculture for perusal and they may be

b

E

be requested to treat the proposal of the Board sent to /M
those Depts. as special.

Rev / PH / Food Affs.

Rev. U.O. 120373 Cu/49-1
17.12.49

To S. Rev. Deptt.

Notes from p.2 ante may be perused and the file passed on to E+PH

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 75030 E REVENUE DEPARTMENT

E3
17.12.49

E+PH

E+PH
E+P.H

Thro' B and H

The notes of Devt Deptt from page 2 ante may be perused. In view of A on page 5 ante no action seems to be called for at present in this deptt so far as control of malaria in Rahnad area is concerned. If the team of experts proposed to be appointed for drawing up a comprehensive plan for the development of the Rahnad area submits concrete proposals they may be examined.

[The Devt (P.D.) Deptt file referred to at 2 on page 5 ante was passed on to P.W.D. on 15/12/49 with this deptt's memo 97123/49-1-E PA dated 15.12.49]

With the above remarks the file may be passed on to Food and Agriculture.

Rev co 75030 E/49-1
20 12 49

Yes. Some work with Puttur is always in progress too.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 20 DEC 1949 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

99503E

Thro
P.S.

With reference to para 7 on p 5 cf, it is submitted that a similar representation was received from the Karnataka Gurukula Educational society and action taken on it in consultation with the D.P.I. The Society was informed that their request for teaching grant for the ~~K~~ Karnataka Vidyalaya Secondary School, Ujre, ~~cannot~~ on the basis of full net cost cannot be complied with and that Ujre is an area where compulsory elementary education has already been introduced. In view of this no action seems called for on para 7 at p 5 cf.

Seen. M. S. 20/12/49

2. Teaching grants on the basis of the full net cost of maintenance is admissible only to high schools newly opened in talukas not served even by a high school (in the whole of the taluk.) From para 7 of the petition on page 5 cf, it will appear that there is already a high school in the Beltangady sub-taluk and the high school at Ujre cannot therefore be aided under the system of special aid

20.12.49.

3. The file may be passed on to Food & Agriculture Dept as no

20/12/49 20-12-49

A.S II / A.S I / A.D.S. Secy / S

21/12/49 21/12

Food & Agr.)

No 99503/49-1-EPH
21.12.49.

Food & Agr. Dept (V)

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 1949 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT 6373 DEVELOPMENT DEPT

The Dev Dept notes on pp 1-6 above may be perused. The file has been sent in this dept for the mere perusal of the above notes. The file in which the Bd's proposal referred to at 'M' on p 6 above is dealt with has been passed on to Rev in this dept n.o. no: 599862/49-1 d 8-12-49. With this information this file may be returned to Dev Dept.

7 & A. n.o. 63931/C/49-1 dt 23.12.49.
2 p 6 ~~5~~ 6 ~~5~~ 5

Thank U
22/12/49

22.12.49 22/12/49

124561/49
29.12.49

22.12.49 S / Dev

8

8/29/12 Dev (Cü) Dept.

To H.S.

Notes from p 1 above may be perused. E.&P.H. dept. have stated that ~~no action is~~ for the reasons explained in their notes at H.b-7 above, no action is necessary on the request relating to educational facilities. In the circumstances there appears to be no need to include the D.E.O as a member of the Committee. For orders.

Rev and Food & Agri have no special remarks to offer.

The case may be circulated for orders ~~at~~ on X on p 5 above.

28.12.49 Thro P & D I

28.12.49 28/12/49 28/12/49 28.12.49

28/12/49 The presence of the D to C Hon'ble Prohibition also in the committee would be useful Hon'ble Agri in looking to the educational needs of the backward area. The constitution of the Hon'ble Revd Committee may be expedited Hon'ble Pr

11/1

"Malnad area" is not different from "forest area" and so that Committee may be called by the shorter name "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, S.Kanara". The Committee may be constituted as early as possible as suggested. Mr.H.S.Hussain, M.L.A., who comes from Karkal taluk which has a vast area under reserved and other forests may be nominated to the Committee.

11/1

SECRETARY TO GOVT. 16 JAN 1950 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

16/1 This file may now be transferred to P & D I Sn. for dealing with the proposal in this case along with the Board's proposals referred to at 'A' on p 5 above which have been referred to other Depts for remarks by that Section. For orders.

17.1.50. 18/1/50 16/1/50

Thro P & D I Sn.

Dept (P.W.D.) Dept.

Extracts of notes from file bearing C.No.82686 P&D I/48.

To A.S.

The letter from the Bd. of Rev. on pp.265-266 and its enclosures on pp.267-268 c.f. may be perused.

In July 1949 the Govt. of India convened a Conference for the development of the Malnad areas on the West Coast. One of the decisions taken was that this Govt. should appoint a Local Malnad Devt. Committee composed of non-officials and officials, whose function will be to advise the Govt. in actual execution of the Malnad Devt. work and to supervise the progress of the plans made by the Central Malnad Planning Committee and approved by the Central Malnad Development Board. The Govt. of India also invited the attention of this Govt. to this point on which specification was required. The Bd. of Rev. then recommended the formation of two Committees for South Kanara and Malabar districts not only for the investigation of the problems involved in the development of Malnad areas but also for preparing a comprehensive plan for such devt. In view of the functions prescribed for the Local Malnad Development Committee by the Govt. of India, the Govt. informed the Board that the question of constituting the local committees will be taken up only after the report of the Central Planning Committee is received and considered by Govt. They also told the Board and other heads of Depts. to collect full information relating to Malnad area in this Province and be prepared for discussions with the Central Malnad Planning Committee.

Mr. Bhide (President, Karnataka Malnad Devt.Society and also member of the Central Malnad Devt. Board) has represented to the Food Commissioner, Bd. of Rev., the feasibility of making S.Kanara self sufficient atleast by the end of 1950. He has requested the Food Commissioner to evolve plans in time for the Puttur Taluk where an additional 30 to 40 thousand acres more can be brought under cultivation by (1) assigning lands to individuals who come forward

forward to increase cultivation (2) setting up Land Devt. Corporations with 51% Govt. control both in shares and working and (3) Co-operative Farming Societies. While cultivation can be thus developed it has been suggested that Govt. should undertake the following very essential things emergently:

(1) construction of some roads to facilitate the movement of labour and machinery;

(2) Crop protection by Govt. from wild animals and pests;

(3) provision of antimalarial measures; and

(4) provision of medical aid.

Mr.Bhide has pointed out that the development in Puttur Taluk will set an example to other Taluks in South Kanara District. Mr. Bhide has pointed out that this work should not be delayed as the question of growing more food is very urgent and cannot wait till the Malnad Devt. work is to begin with the plans prepared by the Malnad Central Planning Committee as it will be a general Development of the area and will take time. He also points that his proposals can be merged in the general development work in Malnad. He has further emphasized that the programme of Malnad Development should not be an easy excuse to shelve his proposals for bringing more area in Puttur Taluk under cultivation and growing 10 to 12 thousand tons of food crops.

In view of the representations made by Sri M.N.Bhide and Sri Hegde at the Provincial Food Committee, the Bd. of Rev. (F.P) has made the following recommendations:-

(i) it is necessary to set up a local committee immediately instead of waiting till the Central Planning Committee prepares the short as well as long term plans;

(ii) a small and efficient team of officers (one Dy.Collr., one Dy. D.A., one Asst. Conservator of Forests and a 1st Class Health Officer) should be deputed for 3 months for investigating the problems relating to Malnad. These recommendations are examined below:

Item (i) above:- The Bd. of Rev. considers that, if a working plan for Malnad Development is to be evolved, it is necessary

to set up a local committee. The Bd. considers that the local committee will be useful in making a preliminary study of the problems in the South Kanara Malnad and in preparing a comprehensive short term plan to be placed before the Central Malnad Planning Committee when it visits Madras. The Board has also stated that the Committee may also investigate whether private capital can be attracted for the exploitation of the area on planned lines through a Land Development Corporation and whether Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies or Multi-purpose Societies can be formed. This Committee will be the forum for the exchange of ideas and information between the non-official local people and the Special Officers to be appointed (Please see item (ii) below) and for reviewing the progress of the investigation made by the Special Officers from time to time. As already stated, the function of the local committee, as prescribed by the Govt. of India, is only to advise the Govt. in actual execution of the Malnad development work and to supervise the progress of the plans made by the Central Malnad Planning Committee and approved by the Central Malnad Development Board. The work to draw short term and long-term plans for the Malnad development has been allotted to the Central Planning Committee. In the circumstances, it is for orders whether the Govt. need revise their previous decision and appoint the local committee, as suggested by the Bd. of Rev. now. If the Board's suggestion is to be accepted, the Bd. may be asked to submit suitable names of local men to the Committee. For orders.

'The Board's suggestion may be accepted.
CJV
2/12/49
PSV
5/12/49

xxx xxx xxx

After orders are passed the file may be sent to Food and Agri., Rev., E.& P.H., P.W.D. and Fin. for remarks.

C.J.V.
2/12/49 A.S.II. S.

Y.S.M.
5/12/49

xxx xxx xxx

P.S.V.
5/12/49

Food &Agri /Rev. / E.& P.H./P.W.D., Fin.

12

Food & Agri. (L).

To A.S.

(This Dept. last seen at the bottom of p.31 ante).

The notes of Dev. Dept. from p.35 ante may be perused and the case passed on to Rev.

M.S.
7/12/49

Rev.

Rev.Dept.

To A.S.

(Last seen in this Dept. at p.32 ante).

Notes from page 35 ante may be perused. It is for orders whether this Dept. may agree with the views of the Secy., Devt. Dept. at pages 40-41 above. After orders are passed, the case may be passed on to the E.& P.H. Dept.

xxx
10/12/49

xxx
10/12/49

S

xxx
10/12/49

E.& P.H.

(Previous note of this deptt. at page 32 ante).

The Devt. (P&D) note from the middle of page 35 ante may be perused. It is for orders whether this Dept. may agree with the views of the Secretary, Devt. Deptt. at pp.40-41 ante.

After orders are passed the file may be passed on to P.W.D.

U.O.

xxx
14/12/49

Addl. Secy.

xxx
15/12/49

P.W.(B).

(This Deptt. last noted on p.32 ante).

The Devt. (P&D) note from the middle of page 35 ante may be perused. It is for orders whether this Deptt. may agree with the views of the Secretary, Dev. Deptt. at pp.40-41 ante.

After orders are passed the file may be passed on to Fin.

U.O.

In this connection it may be noted that Sri K.R.Karanth and Sri M.N.Bhide the President of the Karnataka Malnad Dev. Society discussed with the S.E. (Bridges.) the S.E.(H) Coimbatore and the D.E. (H) South Kanara the question of development of Commns. in the Malnad area of South Kanara and submitted a representation asking for the formation of certain roads and construction of certain bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. The urgency to execute these works depends on the proposal to develop the area for colonisation. The

The connected file has been sent to L.A., Food & Agri., and Devt.(P&D) Deptts. with this Deptt. U.O.No.4584 A/49-6 dated 15-11-49 for remarks and its return is awaited. Many of the roads required will have to be executed by the Dt. Bd. with grants in aid.

xxx
20/12/49 A.S.I / Fin.
xxx
20/12/49

Finance (E.II).

The notes of Development at pages 35-41 above may be perused.

xxx xxx xxx

4. As regards the proposal to appoint a local committee Development will no doubt let this department see again after deciding the personnel of the committee, in consultation with the Board of Revenue. Development may be requested to give an idea of the extra cost to the Government involved in the proposal.

C.S.K.
3/1/50.

xxx xxx xxx

C.SK.
3/1/50. Dev.

Dev. (P&D I) Dept.

To A.S.

Notes from p.1, orders in circulation on p.8 and extracts of notes from the top file on pp.9-13 above may be perused.

This file relates to the constitution of a "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee", S.Kanara. The minutes of H.M. (Agri.), H.Pr. and other Depts'. notes from 1-13 above may be perused.

In November 1949, H.M. (Agri.) minuted that a Committee, with non-officials who have not actively associated themselves with the representations made to Govt. regarding Malnad and, having sufficient knowledge of forest problems in that area, should be set up. H.Pr. also minuted that it is desirable to constitute a Committee of non-officials interested in public work and officials to go into

into matters relating to Malnad such as forest grievances, malaria, crop protection, opening up more areas for cultivation for G.M.F. and educational needs of the local population etc. He ordered that proposals should be put up for the formation of the Committee, its constitution, scope and functions etc. Proposals in this regard have been put up in consultation with Rev., E.& P.H. and F.& A. and orders in circulation on the following points have been obtained.

The name of the Committee:"Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara.

Members: Officials:
Dt. Collr.
D.F.O.
D.H.O.
D.A.O.
D.E.O.

Non-officials: (to be appointed after obtaining their willingness to serve on the Committee).

(1) Sri M.Shiva Rao. (President, S.K. Central Coop. Bank, Sirsi & Stoners, Mangalore)
(2) Sri K.J.Ballal, B.A. LL.B., Vakil, Udipi.
(3) Janab H.S.Hussain, M.L.A., S. Kanara.

Scope and functions of the Committee.

Jurisdiction - Malnad areas in South Kanara.

The Committee will have to study the conditions of life and to submit its recommendations to Govt. regarding the following aspects.

(i) Disreservation of more land for cultivating food crops under G.M.F
(ii) Protection of crops from wild animals.
(iii) Control of Malaria.
(iv) More educational facilities to the people in the area.
(v) Other suggestions for improving the conditions of the people of that area.

The Committee is to have power to summon witnesses, question them and to record their statements. It may have to tour the various parts of the area and the non-official members will be eligible for T.A. as for a II Class Committee. The collector of S.Kanara will be the countersigning officer for T.A. Bills.

It may be stated that on the representation of Mr. Bhide and Mr. Hegde, the Bd. of Rev. (F.P) has reported to Govt. that

that it is of the opinion that some positive action to develop the S.Kanara Malnad area should be taken without further delay, and without waiting for the Central Malnad Planning Committee completes its work and submits its report. The Board has stated that if a working plan for Malnad is to be evolved, a local committee composed of non-officials, presided over by the Collector, should be constituted immediately to study the problems relating to Malnad and prepare a comprehensive short term plan to be placed before the Central Malnad Planning Committee when it visits Madras. The Board has also suggested this proposed Committee may also investigate whether private capital can be attracted for the exploitation of the area on planned lines through a Land Development Corporation and co-operative organisations. In order to study the problems in Malnad, the Board has also suggested a small team of special officers (one Dy. Collr., one Dy. D.A., one Asst. Conservator of Forests and one 1st class H.O.) should be deputed for 3 months. This proposal to appoint a team of officers is being examined separately.

In view of the orders in circulation for the formation of the 'Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee', South Kanara there seems to be no need for another committee of non-officials such as the one proposed by the Board. ~~The Board has in its proposal, suggested that the local committee may also investigate.~~ But the scope of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, S.Kanara may perhaps be expanded so as to include the Board's suggestion viz. to prepare a comprehensive short term plan for the Development of Malnad area on the aspects (i) to (v) referred to at p.14 above. and also to investigate whether private capital can be attracted for exploitation of Malnad area on planned lines through land development corporation or co-operative agency. For orders.

With reference to Fin. note at 'N' on p.13 above, it may be stated that it has been ordered in circulation that the Committee should be a II Class Committee. The

non-officials may have to tour the Malnad area. The official members will be eligible to draw T.A. on the usual rates admissible to them. It is not possible to give an idea of the cost involved.

With reference to 'M' on p.4 above a draft letter to the members named ~~proposed~~, asking them to state whether they are willing to serve on the Committee is submitted.

After orders are passed and issue of the draft letter the file may be sent to P.W.D, Legal and Fin. for remarks.

I would venture to say that in spite of our clear enunciating the objects of the committee, the Forest Grievances enquiry committee might have the unforeseen effect of ~~conducting a committee which are parallel~~ which relating to committee's activities to have enquiries into local claims & grievances regarding ~~appeals~~ disposal and ~~to~~ of applications and other matters arising out of forest administration. The committee contemplated under the Malnad (X) paragraph 6 of (H) development scheme will be a comprehensive one, which will take up a larger compact area irrespective of State boundaries and will consider all problems arising connected with the development of the area, including no doubt forest matters. It will be better therefore to await the finalisation of the proposals for the Malnad development committee and to form a local development committee the (X) para 6

under list scheme for S. Kanara dt. (as well as other units). The present proposal for a fact finding enquiry could be kept in abeyance till the suggested proposals finalised

B 7.2.50

Rev/P.W.D/Legal/Fin

(Extracts from note in C.F. No 82686 P1 of 1948 relating to the decisions of India for the development of Malnad areas in S. Kanara Dt)

To A.S.

— Summary.

On a representation made by Sri M.N.Bhide (President, Karnataka Malnad Development Society and Member Central Malnad Development Board) the Bd. of Rev. has made the following suggestions for the development of Malnad areas in South Kanara, with a view to get more areas for cultivation of food crops

(1) the setting up of a local Committee of non-officials.

(2) deputation of a small team of special officers for 3 months for preliminary study of the problems in Malnad.

The suggestions of the Board have been examined in detail at pp.35-41 above. The remarks of F.& A., Rev., E.& P.H., P.W.D. and Fin. Depts. are on pp.41-44 above.

The suggestions of the Board are briefly noted on below fororders.

Item (1): A Local Committee of non-officials:

The notes on pp.35-40 above explain in detail the Board's proposal for setting up a local committee immediately without waiting for the plans of the Central Malnad Planning Committee. This Dept. proposed to accept the Board's suggestion and ask the Board to suggest suitable names for the Committee. F.& A., Rev., E.& P.H., P.W.Depts. have agreed with this Dept. Fin. have however stated that

that they may be consulted again after the personnel has been decided on and the probable cost to Govt. indicated. It may be stated in this connection that after a visit to South Kanara, H.M.(Agri.) minuted that a Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee with non-officials should be set up. H.Pr. also minuted that the grievances of the Malnad People in South Kanara should be enquired into and, ordered that the question of setting up a Committee of non-officials and officials should be examined. The question has been examined in a separate file in consultation with other Depts. and orders in circulation obtained to set up the "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee" with the following non-officials and officials.

p 1 above
p 1-2 "
✓ p 2-8 above
p 8 above.
South Kanara

Non-officials:

1. Sri M.Shiva Rao. ✓
2. Sri K.J.Ballal B.A., LL.B. Vakil.
3. Janab H.S. Hussain, M.L.A.

The above three names have been proposed by H.M.(Agri.) and it is proposed to obtain their consent.

Officials:

1. The Collr. of S.Kanara. ✓
2. D.F.O. ✓
3. D.H.O. ✓
4. D.A.O. ✓
5. D.E.O. ✓

Scope of the Committee:

1. Disreservation of more land for cultivating food crops.
2. Protection of crops from wild animals.
3. Control of Malaria.
4. More Educational facilities to the people.
5. Other suggestions for improving the conditions of the people of Malnad.

The scope of the local committee proposed by the Bd. of Rev. (F.P.) in this file is not different from that proposed for the 'Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee'. Necessary extracts of the c.f. and notes in this file may be added to the file regarding the proposals for constituting the "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee" and action taken in that file. For orders.

separate file

'N'

Subject of course to the needs of sound forest administration.
P.S.V.

- N 73-c 50

but their approach will be different.
P.S.V.

This may be done.
C.J.V.
28/1/50

I doubt the wisdom of this.
P.S.V.
1/2/50

The better thing would be to form a general committee and ask them, among other thing

things to look into grievances regarding forest matters also. A local committee is not, it is submitted very urgent, and may await the orders of India regarding the overall planning Committee.
P.S.V.

C Pl. see my notes in the L.F.
P.S.V.
2/2/50

xxx xxx xxx

C:J.V.
28/1/50 S

'Summarising Note (from p.44) ante may be read. For orders on C (at p.46) xxx also'.

P.S.V.
2/2/50

C.Secy. - K.R.M.
2/2/50

H.M. (L.R) - H.S.R.
3/2

H.M. (Food) - J.L.P.R.
20/2

H.M. (Prohn)- N.S.R.
8/2

H.M.(Agri.)

'H.C.M. in his speech at Ujre in South Kanara District in October last has given an assurance that a "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee" will be set up. The Committee suggested for this purpose should commence its work without waiting to see what the Govt. of India would say in regard to the formation of a "Central Malnad Planning Committee" which may perhaps take up a more comprehensive scheme of work for the development of Malnad areas.

A.B.S.
10/2

H.M.(Fin.) - B.G.R.
15/2

H.Chief Minister - P.S.K. R.
26/2/50

To A.S.

The file may be circulated to H.Ms. (L.R.), (Food) and (Prohibition) for perusal of the minutes of H.M.(Agri

C.J.V.
28/2/50 S. P.S.V.
28/2/50

H.M.(L.R.) - H.S.R.
2/3/50

H.M.(Food) - J.L.P.R.
3/3

H.M.(Prohn)- N.S.R.
6/3

20

E

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

To A.S.

Please see the orders in circulation on p.8 and those extracted at p.19 above. The consent of the non-officials proposed to be appointed to the Committee may now be obtained. With reference to orders at 'N' on p.18 above and 'S' on p.15 above, the draft letter already submitted has been suitably amended. For orders whether it may issue. (A clean copy of the draft is submitted).

In view of the urgency it does not seem necessary to consult the heads of departments for including the District officials in the Committee as ordered at 'R' on p.3 above. For orders.

After issue of the letter the case may be sent to Rev., P.W.D., Health, Education, Legal and Fin. Depts. for remarks. They may be requested to treat the case as very urgent in view of the orders of H.M. (Agri.) at (J).

MM 10.3.50

14.3.50 & 15.3.50 (Agri.)

Rev / P.W.D / Health / Edn / Legal / Fin

To A.S.

Rev Deptt

Revenue has now the file at p 6 ante. The further notes from p 17 may be perused and the file passed on to P.W.D. (No special remarks are called for in this Deptt.)

Dy. No. 20373 P.D./49-a

15-3-50

ADDITIONAL ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 17271 6

14.3.50 20.3.50

21/3/50

22/3/50.

Dy. /Edn. /Legal /P.W.D.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 4716 20 MAR 1950 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dy. No. 17271C/50

22-3-50

P.W.D.

May be perused and passed on to Health Deptt

24.3.50

24.3.50 Health

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT II 23 MAR 1950 2861 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

P.T.O.

Edn. A and

P.W.D. 24/3/50 2861

[Previous notes of this deptt at pages 6-7 ante]

SECRETARY 29 MAR 1950 DEPARTMENT

Devt (P&R) Deptt note from the middle of page 17 ante, orders in circulation on page 19 ante and the letter already issued to the members of the proposed committee may be perused and the file passed on to Edn dept. Among the officials, the D. Ho South Kanara will be a member. No special remarks are called for

Thro' R.

27/3/50 — 27/3/50 — AW

Health dept 4716/50.1.203 Health 27/3/50

28/3/50

5113 S.U.M.

Edn. 28/3/50

Edn.

Notes on pp 17-20 ante + the letter below may be perused and the file may be passed on to Legal dept. The DEO will be a member of the Committee.

Edn. 5113-1 Edn. 30/3/50. — USM 29.3.50 — M 30/3/50 — Addl 30/8/50 — 30/8/50

Legal.

SECRETARY 3057 31 MAR 1950 LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Legal Department.

Q on page 14 ante:

A copy of the notes put up in two cases similar to this case is at flag (L). From P on page 14 ante, it appears that the Committee will generally enquire into matters connected with the administration of forest revenue. If so, the chairman of the proposed Committee, being an officer and not a non-official may be invested with powers under section 2 of Madras Act V of 1893. The Committee as such cannot be invested with the powers under the Act.

Legal No S.D. S-7/50-II 1/4/50.

HM 1-4-50

Fm

Fm

+664A cor

22

Fin (Gen)

Typed notes from p 17 above, orders in circulation in comp. 19 above and the notes following may be perused.

It has been decided to constitute a "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee" in South Kanara Dt and to treat it as a second class committee for purposes of ta. of the non-official members — cf letter comp 99-1000 (in Finance). No special remarks seem called for & the Case may be returned to Devt after perusal.

MD 5.4.50

JS

7.4.50

Dev

30/61

4-3 to 4-4-50

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

To A.S.

(Summary)

The file relates to the constitution of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara. Orders in circulation have been obtained regarding the personnel (officials and non-officials), status, and powers and scope of the Committee. The Committee is to have powers to summon witnesses, question them and to record their statements. Rev., P.W.D., Health, Education and Fin. Depts. have no special remarks to offer. With reference to the Committee's powers to summon witnesses etc. Legal ~~also~~ have invited attention to their notes at (L) on two cases similar to the case in this file. That Dept. considers that the Committee's enquiry will be largely connected with the enquiry into forest revenue and therefore the Chairman of the Committee being an Officer may be invested with powers under section 2 of the Madras Revenue Enquiry Act 1893. For orders whether the views of Legal may be accepted and the Collector of the South Kanara Dt. may be appointed Ex Chairman and invested with powers under section 2 of the Madras Revenue Enquiry Act.

The three non-official members have agreed to serve on the Committee. Sri M.Shiva Rao has suggested that "Forest Grievances" in the proposed name of the Committee may be

p 8 above

q & p 14 above

p 20-22 above

q & comp. 18 above

Legal note ... p 21 above

JS A.

be substituted by "Malnad Development" which he considers to be more comprehensive. H.M.(Agri.) desired that the name of the Committee should be "the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee" and also minuted that "Malnad area" is not different from the "Forest area" and preferred to have the shorter name than "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee for Malnad area in South Kanara District". Beside in the scheme proposed by the Union Govt., the Local Advisory Committee that will be set up, to be known as the 'Local Malnad Devt. Committee' The substitution of the words "Malnad Devt." for the "Forest Grievances" in name of of the Committee, as suggested by Sri M.Shiva Rau, would perhaps give rise to some confusion. In the circumstances no action appears called for on the suggestion of Sri M.Shiva Rau. For orders. Subject to orders a draft order, which is self explanatory, is submitted.

H.M.(Agri.) desired to peruse the terms of reference etc. included in the G.O. constituting the Committee. The case may be circulated to H.M. (L.R) and H.M.(Agri.).

6.4.50

7/4/50

Hon Agri may see first
Hon LR is on tour
14

The committee may be asked to start work forthwith
10/4

Hon (Agri)
Hon (L.R)

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
10 APR 1950
DEVELOPMENT DEPART

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
16 APR 1950
DEVELOPMENT DEPT

14/4

Issued
10.4.50

R.W. 8.3.50 (1850)

9/6/3

25

URGENT. Secy., Dev.

Please let me know whether the proposed Forest Grievances Committee for South Kanara has been formed. I would like to see the terms of reference etc. included in the concerned G.O. if one has already been issued.

4/3/50
H.M.(Agri)

Desk (P & D) Dept

To A.S.

H.M. (Agri.) minuted that the "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee Malnad, South Kanara Dt." should be formed without waiting for the action that may be proposed by the Central Malnad Planning Committee. H.M. (Fin.) and H.C.M. have agreed. The file has been recirculated to H.M. (L.R.), H.M. (Food), H.M. (Prohn.) for perusal of the minutes of H.M. (Agri.) on 28-2-50 and it has not been received back from circulation.

The terms of reference and other points will be seen by other depts, including legal, & the file, circulated to Hons. with the draft order. This may be circulated to H.M. (Agri)

Action will be taken as soon as we get back the file from circulation.

4/3/50

4/3/50

5.3.50

The orders of H.M.(A) may be obtained early.

H.M. (Agri)

SECRETARY TO GOVT
6 - MAR 1950
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Legal Department.

523-C/17-1-48.

Riots & Disturbances - West Godavari.

In the G.O.at (A), the Committee has been constituted to enquire into the circumstances relating to the police firing, whether the firing was justified, etc. The Committee has necessarily to make an enquiry into the conduct of the police officers who were responsible for the firing, who are "public servants". Under section 2 of the Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893 (Madras Act V of 1893), Government may by order invest the Chairman of the Committee - and not the Committee - with power to summon any person to appear before him or to produce any document or thing in his possession or under his control which in the opinion of the Chairman is necessary to the conduct of the enquiry. If he is invested with powers under section as aforesaid, then under section 4(a) of the Oaths Act (Central Act X of 1873), he can administer oaths.

M.K.N.
17-1-48.

P.V.B.
17-1-48.

Pub (Genl

1777-C/16-2-48.

Constitution of a Tribunal - Corruption Enquiry Committee - Recommendation.

The Committee's recommendation No.(ii) on page 68 of the Report is based on their request at A on pages 60-61 of the Report. What they seem to require is that in cases of corruption enquired into by the Tribunal, whether in an original or appellate capacity it should have most of the powers of a Court such as the power to summon witnesses, and if necessary, to issue non-bailable warrants and to order

P. T. O.

the production of documents.

The Tribunal is proposed to be constituted in the place of the Special Officer for Departmental Enquiries. The Officer constituting the Tribunal, if it consists of only one officer, or the Chairman if it consists of two or more officers, may be invested under section 2 of the Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893, with power to summon persons to appear before him, or to produce documents required in connection with the enquiry. When these powers are conferred, he will also be legally authorised to administer oaths under section 4 of the Oaths Act. I have underlined the word "Officer" to draw attention to the circumstance that the power cannot be conferred on a Non-Official. To enable the tribunal to issue bailable or non-bailable warrants, or exercise any other powers of a Court under the Criminal Procedure Code, legislation would be necessary.

M.K.N.
16-2-48.

P.V.B.
16-2-48.

issued as G.O.Ms.No. 1420 Dev.Rev.Sep.dt 10.4.50] at pp 112-114 C.

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

Sub:- LAND DEVELOPMENT - Malnad - Expenditure in connection with the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara - Account Head.

To A.S.

In G.O.Ms.No.1420 Dev. dated 10-4-50, the Govt. have constituted the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara, the members of which are officials and non-officials. The Collector, South Kanara, is the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee will tour the Malnad area in South Kanara Dt. and expenditure incurred will be under T.A. and allowances to official and non-official members. The Chairman, being an official, is empowered to summon witnesses or the production of records and the expenditure under the T.A. etc. to witnesses will have to be incurred. All expenditure incurred has to be classified under an account head.

In the case of the Enquiry Committee appointed in 1948 in connection with the Police firing in West Godavari Dt., the expenditure was debited to "25 General Administration - W.Miscellaneous - M.Committee to ~~ex~~ enquire into Police firing incidents". In the case ~~of the appointment of~~ Dt. Land Colonisation Advisory Committees, ordered to be organised for formulating schemes for land colonisation in Districts, the expenditure was ordered to be debited to the head "57 Misc.- 1 Special Committees of Enqhiry". As it is desirable to have the expenditure incurred for the Enquiry Committee South Kanara and the cost of schemes that may be sanctioned later on, distinct and separate, the former head of expenditure with a new sub head may perhaps be preferred. ("25 General Administration " has been approved for the Wynaad and Araku Valley Colonisation Schemes"). Finance may advise. After orders, Fin. may see for remarks.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FINANCE DEPARTMENT 29587

35328

Dev no 35328 P&D I/50/1
24.4.50

Fin (B.G.).

The expenditure may be debited to a new Sub-Head of appropriation "Forest Grievances

Enquiry Committee, South Kanara to be opened under "25. General. Admn Dt. Admn Miscellaneous — w. Miscellaneous".

Dept

Fin. No. 29587/B. 91

No. 37911 Dt. 28.4.50.

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

To A.S.

(Fin. note on p.1-2 above).

A draft ~~order~~ memo is submitted for approval. After issue this may be stitched with connected papers in G.O.Ms. No.1420 Dev. dated 10-4-50.

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

Sub:- COMMITTEES - Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara - Non-official member Janab H.S.Hussain B.A., B.L., M.L.A. - Resignation.

Ref:- From Janab H.S.Hussain dated 3-7-1950.

To A.S.

In G.O.Ms.No.1420 Dev. dated 10-4-50 the Govt. appointed the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara to investigate the problems relating to the Malnad area in South Kanara and to suggest the measures required to solve them. The Committee at present has the following ~~constitution~~ members:-

Officials:

(1) The Collector of South Kanara - Chairman.
(2) Sri K.G.S.Bandary, D.A.O., South Kanara - Vice-Chairman.
(3) District Forest Officer, South Kanara
(4) District Health Officer, South Kanara
(5) District Educational Officer, South Kanara
(6) Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mangalore.

Non-officials:

(7) Sri M.Siva Rao, President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore, Secretary of the Committee.

(8) Sri Y.Manjayya Shetty, Advocate, Coondapoor.

(9) Janab H.S.Hussain, B.A.,B.L., M.L.A., Vakil, Karkala.

2. In his letter at p.1 c.f. Janab H.S.Hussain, has resigned his membership from the Committee. His resignation may be accepted and the Collector of South Kanara may be requested to state whether it is necessary to appoint a substitute in the place of Janab H.S.Hussain and if so, to suggest a suitable person to the Committee. For orders. Subject to orders a draft memo is submitted below for approval.

322

6C34C P+DI'50 12/847 Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

To A.S

1. the case may now be recirculated to Hon (Agri) with reference to the minutes of Hon (Prohibition) and H.C.M at A on p 1 above

14.7.50

Sd 15-7-50 / 18.7.50 Hon (L&R) Hon (Agri)

Hn (L&R) 21/7 Hn (Agr) M

Sri M.S. Adhikari, Vakil, Kasaragod may be nominated, if it is necessary at this stage

30/7

Dev. (P & D I) Dept.

To A.S.

Please see the orders of H.M. (Agri.) above. It may be stated that the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara, has completed touring and is now drafting its report. The Committee has been requested to forward its report by 15-8-50. Sri M.S. Adhikari with his local knowledge may be useful in drafting the report. It is usual to get the consent of the member before nomination. As H.M.(Agri.) has suggested the member and as the Committee is expected to finish its report ~~in a month's time~~ in a month, it is for orders whether Sri M.S.Adhikari may be appointed without getting his previous consent. Subject to orders the draft memo below has been suitably amended. For orders whether it may issue.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 31 JUL 1950 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

CN 66865 Pt: I.C. not/not wl.

~~to Hon (Agri) there~~

M above

N Let him also at his convenience see the draft memorandum

Finance (Ag.)

Now may see after issue

3850/50 3850 Sd 3931 / 3.8.50

Please see Secretary's order of
Nov 1 p 2 above & draft D.O. to Sn
~~Bandi~~ Adhikari is instructed below

Per. Dept

Extracts of of notes from file bearing C.No.114231 P&D I/50. Note of Sri M.P.M. 6805 dtd 22.11.50 Sub-committee - Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara - Recommendations for sanction of expenditure xxx xxx

Dev. (P&D I) Dept.

To A.S.

The orders in circulation at "B" on p.35 above may be perused. A draft order is submitted below for approval.

P/11/51 (G)

In Memo No.35328/ P&D/ I/50-2/ Dev/ dated 2-5-50, it was ordered that all expenditure incurred for the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee and the cost of schemes that may be sanctioned later on should be debited to a new sub-head of appropriation "Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara" to be opened under "25. General Administration - District Administration - Miscellaneous - W.Miscellaneous". This was done with a view to having the expenditure incurred under this item distinct and separate. The Govt. of India have decided not to proceed further with the Malnad Devt. work and so the entire cost of the schemes that will be sanctioned on the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee will have to be met by this State Govt. In these circumstances Fin. Dept may advise whether the expenditure in this case should be debited to "25 General Administration - District Administration - Miscellaneous - W.Miscellaneous" or to "42 Co-operation "

P.A. 9/11/51

P.A. 9/11/51 A.S. I S.G.A. 10/xi/51 Fin.

Finance (E2).

(Finance last saw on p.32 above).

Orders in circulation on (p.35 above) and the draft order below may be perused.

With reference to A above it is submitted that no useful purpose will be served by grouping all the schemes to be sanctioned on the recommendations of the Committee under "25 Gen. Admn.", now that this Govt. cannot expect any contribution from the G.of I. in respect of these schemes. If this is to be done, the Board of Rev. will have to be made the Chief Controlling Authority and the various heads of depts. the subordinate controlling authorities in respect of the variou

schemes under their control as in the case of the land colonisation schemes. As it will be complicating accounting procedure without any ~~affecting~~ adverting advantage, Fin. may suggest that the expenditure on the various schemes may be debited to the concerned budget of the head of the dept. who will be in administrative charge of the scheme. In the present case, the expenditure may be debited to the relevant subheads under "42. Cooperation".

XXX
14/11/51 A.D.S.

XXX
15/11/51 D.S. XXX
15/11/51
ST. Devt.

To A.S.

The draft order may now issue.

Action may be taken separately to modify the memo 35328 P&D I/50-2 Devt. dated 2-5-50 with reference to the suggestion of Fin. at 'A' above.

Draft order for approval.

P.A.
20/11/51 A.S. I S.G.A
21/xi/51 S J.M.L.P.
22/xi/51

(True extracts)

I .A

A1

The notes extracted on pp 1-2 above may be borne in reference to B1 above by the draft Memo submitted below for approval. Finance may see before it is issued.

F—

DA. V.C. No. 12950 Pt. 8 51.

Fin (Pol) Deptt.

The draft memo below may be accepted.

1/12/51. 1.12.51.

3.1.51

Deputy Secretary

Dev 132217 pt to go to AP.
6/12/51.

Fin 20 8882) Reg 51/
3.12.51.

The draft memo may now come

4.1.52

5/1/52.

ISSUED AS MEMO NO. 129590 P&DI/51-2 dt 5.1.52.

FIFTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
4 DEC 1951
No. 133